ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,247—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1894.

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COPENHAGEN
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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

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The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	T Creery	15th Dec.
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	22nd "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5152	1200	L. Moule	29th "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	5th Jan.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	12th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	19th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5152	1200	R. F. Briscoe	26th "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Feb.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	16th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5280	1000	M. de Horne	23rd "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Mar.
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. J. Nantes	9th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	16th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	30th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5152	1200	L. Moule	6th April.
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	13th "
				TUESDAY, 5 P.M.
Ex.M. PENINSULAR	5152	1200	R. F. Briscoe	16th April.
				SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	20th April.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	27th "
BM. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	4th May
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	11th "
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	T. Creery	18th "
				FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A Seaton	24th May
B.I. CARTHAGE	5280	1000	M. de Horne	31st "

The Steamer marked Ex. M. is a special through steamer to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The Steamers marked B. M. proceed to Brindisi and Marseilles only; Not taking Passengers for London by Ldng Sea route.

The steamer marked B.M.I. proceeds to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

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A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only Hand Packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

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Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipat Colombo:—

ROSETTA, 27th Dec. SUTLEJ, 13th December.
ROHILLA, 24th January KAISER-I-HIND, 10th Jan.
RAVENNA, 7th February.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

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IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Jan. '95.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Feb. '95.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusshnig.	4,409	350	9th Feb. "

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S. S. R. RUBATTINO ..... 9th January, 1895.

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Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

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S. S. "DWARKA," 1,694 tons, on the 18th Decr. at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* POREBUNDER AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 15th December, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 13th Decr. at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,951 tons, on the 13th Decr. calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 20th December, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

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Bombay, 12th December, 1894. Agents.

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	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit, Rs. a.
For One Person, 18" by 12" by 7" Empty	7 8	8 8
Do. do. Fitted	18 0	20 0
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Do. do. Fitted	28 0	31 8
Three Persons, 24" by 16" by 9½" Empty	15 0	17 0
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Per doz	Rs. 26 0	Rs.	29 0
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Per gallon	" 13 4	"	14 12
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Per gallon	" 16 12	"	18 12
Per doz	Rs. 26 0	Rs.	29 0
Per gallon	" 12 4	"	13 12

A still Further Reduction if taken in 8-gallon Casks.

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KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

Imperiales	in Boxes of 25	with silver foil.	Rs. 8 0	per box.
Primo de Rever	" 25	"	6 8	"
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Do. do. No. 1	" 100	"	5 8	"
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A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

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THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR DECEMBER, 1894.

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BOMBAY NAVAL AND MILITARY TOURNAMENT,

17TH, 18TH, 19TH, 20TH DECEMBER,

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Doors Open at 8 O'clock.

Tickets can be obtained at all the Clubs, Hotels, and at the principal Shops in Bombay, at Messrs. B. PHILLIP and Co., Poona, and Mr. FRAMJI, Bandora.

1st Class.....Rs. 3 0
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THE THESPIAN CLUB,

Under the Patronage and in the Presence of

H. E. THE GOVERNOR,

Will Produce on

THURSDAY, 21ST DEC., at 9-15 P.M., precisely,
JEROME K. JEROME'S one-Act Play,
ENTITLED
"BARBARA,"
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"A PANTOMIME REHEARSAL."

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PRICES:

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Other rows of Dress Circle..... „ 3
Pit Stalls ..... „ 2
Pit, &c..... „ 1

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price to Back Seats.

NOTICE.

THE S. S. HORSA has ARRIVED from LONDON via KURRACHEE, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTER SIGNATURE, and to take Delivery of their GOODS without Delay.

Matches, Oil, Naphtha, Acids, and other Inflammable Articles must be Removed as they are Landed, failing which they will be Exposed at Consignees' risk and subject to Removal to the Combustible Shed at their expense.

Consignees of Packages exceeding in weight 20 Cwts. are requested to send their Boats alongside to take Delivery of their Cargo, which will otherwise be landed on the Quay at their risk and expense.

All chafed and damaged Goods must be Surveyed before Removal from the Dock, and no claim will be admitted after the Steamer leaves.

Captain CLARK will attend on Board every Morning to survey Damaged Goods.

CURSETJEE & EDULJEE, DUBASHES,
Agents, s. s. Horsa.

Bombay, 12th December, 1894.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

NAVAL AND MILITARY TOURNAMENT IN BOMBAY.

SPECIAL TRAIN FROM BOMBAY TO POONA.

FOR the CONVENIENCE of the Public who may visit Bombay to witness the Naval and Military Tournament, and who may wish to return home the same night, a SPECIAL TRAIN will leave VICTORIA TERMINUS for POONA at 0-30, on the MORNING of TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, the 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st instant, reaching Poona at 9-0 o'clock, the same Morning, on those dates respectively.

This Special Train will stop at all Stations as far as Thana, and at the Intermediate Stations beyond Thana, as shown in the Time Bill put up at Stations.

First, Second and Third Class Passengers will be conveyed by this Special Train.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 12th December, 1894.

'XMAS;

FRED. GIESLER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 79 and Pints Rs. 42 per doz.
"For India" „ Rs. 79 „ Rs. 42 „

For these Cream of Champagnes

Apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NOTICE TO IMPORTERS.

THE Notice regarding FREIGHT on PIECE-GOODS from MANCHESTER to GLASGOW, which appeared on 23rd and 24th ult., is hereby CANCELLED.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Anchor Line.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents, Clan Line.
FORBES, FORBES & Co.,
Agents, City Line.
EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents, Hall Line.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

OFFERS for the Year 1895 will be received on or before MONDAY, the 24th instant, viz.—

I.—The Purchase of—
1. Yarn Hard Wastes of all Sorts.
2. Cotton Tares of Full Pressed Bales.
3. Cotton Dust and Seeds, and Sized Sweepings.
4. Oily Cotton.
5. Oily Cotton Ends.
6. Oily Hard Waste.
7. Cotton Droppings unusable at the Mills.
8. Cotton Strippings unusable at the Mills.
9. Cotton Card Fly unusable at the Mills.
10. Cotton Gutter Fly unusable at the Mills.

II.—The Collection of Rents of Company's Properties, viz.—
1. Of the Vacant Ground for the accommodation of Carts and Cattle at the Colaba and Victoria Properties.
2. Of the 3 Ranges of Chawls, situate at Thomas Street, Small Colaba.
3. Of the 2 Ranges of Shops, situate at Thomas Street, Small Colaba.
4. Of the Scott Press Premises, together with the adjoining Godown.
5. Of the Vacant Cotton Godowns, on the Main Road, Colaba.
6. From Miscellaneous Tenants of the Colaba Property.
7. From Miscellaneous Tenants of the Victoria Property.

III.—The Landing, Carrying, Weighing, Stacking, &c., of Coals at the Mills.

IV.—The Landing and bringing to the Mills of Imported Goods.

V.—The Supply of Wheat Sizing Four.

VI.—The Supply of Mill Stores.

Forms of Application and of Tenders, and other conditions can be obtained at the Company's Office.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.

Bombay, Colaba, Victoria Bunder, December 8, 1894.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of LUCY KATE SHANNON, late of Kolapore, European, Deceased, who died Intestate at Kolapore, aforesaid, on the 4th Day of August, 1894, and Letters of Administration of whose Estate were granted, on the 6th Day of December, 1894, to ROBERT JAMES SHANNON, Esq., are hereby required to send in their claims to the Undersigned, at their Office, Standard Building, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month, from the date hereof, at the Expiration of which time the Administrator will hand over the Assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.—Dated this 13th Day of December, 1894.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Administrator's Attorneys.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.—No. 35.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, up to 12 Noon (Local time), for the Supply of TEA, Indian grown, Black, in the quantities noted below, on the 10TH JANUARY, 1895, for One, Two, and Three years Contracts commencing from 1st April, 1895.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above Officer.

Stations.	Estimated annual requirement.	Remark.
	lbs.	
1ST. Deliverable at the several Stations in this Presidency as per Schedule— Bombay, Deolali, Poona, Ahmednagar, Mhow, Nusserabad, Neemuch, Kamptee, Jabalpore, Saugor, Pachmaree, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Karachi, Hyderabad, and Aden	2,66,000	
2ND. Deliverable at Bombay— Commissariat Storekeeper-General	2,66,000	
3RD. Deliverable at Meerut— Chief Commissariat Officer ...	2,66,000	

R. ANDERSON, CAPTAIN,
Commissariat Storekeeper-General.

Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Office, Bombay, 12th December, 1894.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,

A BURLESQUE OPERA,

ENTITLED
"EMPEROR JEHANGIR"
OR
"TWO LITTLE GIRLS IN PINK,"
Will be Produced by the
ORPHEAN DRAMATIC CLUB,
AT THE
NOVELTY THEATRE,
TO-DAY, THURSDAY, 13TH,
AND TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 14TH DECR.,
Introducing the Latest
POPULAR AIRS AND DANCES.
40 PERFORMERS.

Doors Open at 8-30. Overture 9 P.M.
Box Office Open at SOUNDY and Co.

Orchestra Stalls, Dress Circle, front row.....Rs. 3
Dress Circle, other seats.....Rs. 2
Pit Stalls, Re 1. Pit and Gallery, Ans. 8.

MEMBERS' TICKETS.—The Hon. Secretary will issue Cards on Application to be Exchanged for Numbered Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

NEW ATTRACTIONS !!

TIVOLI THEATRE.

The Celebrated

LONDON LYRIC COMPANY.

FAREWELL VISIT.

MANAGER.....MR. J. SAVILLE SMITH.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,

SATURDAY, 15TH DECEMBER,

With a Farcical Comedy in 3 Acts,

'CHARLEY'S AUNT"
UP TO DATE.
NEW CASTS!!
Followed by
SELECT VARIETIES AND NOVELTIES.

ADMISSION: Rs. 3; Rs. 2; and Re. 1.

Box Office now Open at Messrs. MITCHELL & Co., Theatrical Agents, Medows Street, Fort.

N.B.—The Ordinary Chairs will be removed and CUSHION Chairs will be placed in the Reserved Stalls, which will be equivalent to the Finest Theatre in India.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF 557 BALES OF COTTON (CHALISGAUM).

On MONDAY, the 17th December, 1894, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 1-18, Second Pasta Lane, Colaba (next to Seth Goculdas Madhowjee's Warehouse), by order of Mr. Naronjee Dwarkadas, and on account and at the risk of Marwadi Vuchrajee Gayanmul Kheirgaumwalla, the following 557 bales of cotton (Challis gaum).

206 bales cotton (Chalisgaum).
96 do. do. do.
55 do. do. do.
200 do. do. do.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, December 13, 1894.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1892 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS, LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CAPITAL..... £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exceed.....£8,453,500
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securities amount to £8,003,365

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered,

Fire Premium	1875	£	742,553
„	1885	„	992,107
„	1887	„	965,043
„	1892	„	2,033,053

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned.

Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.

Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to	£	4,730,358
Total Accumulated Funds	„	8,003,365
ROWTH of FUNDS—		
1882	£	4,842,054
1887	„	5,763,091
1892	„	8,003,365
Increase of Funds in 10 years		£3,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Hummum Street.

D. LINDSAY, Resident Secretary,
Apollo Street, Old Secretariat.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

SUN ENDOWMENT POLICIES

ARE FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENTS.

EXAMPLE of 15 years' Endowment—also payable in the event of previous death. The CASH Bonus on a Rs. 10,000 policy will amount to Rs. 3,000, and the Policy will stand at Rs. 13,000, Cash Value in 15 years. A splendid return for your money in these days of the depreciated Rupee. Bonuses under these policies are guaranteed by the SUN OFFICE of London.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD.,
Chief Agents.

29, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOTES:

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COMPASS PENDANTS in GOLD and SILVER.—We have received a very Choice Selection of the Latest Designs. Each Instrument being thoroughly tested and Guaranteed correct. Gold, Rs. 25 and Rs. 45; Silver, Rs. 6 and Rs. 8.—MARCKS and Co., Limited, Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

NOTICES.

"BANGALORE UNITED SERVICE CLUB."

6 PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

SOME Now AVAILABLE Rs. 1,000 Each. For terms, etc.,

Apply to SECRETARY.

THE BOMBAY & PERSIA S. N. Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 30 per each Original Share of Rs. 500, and of Rs 7½ per each New Issue (B) Share of Rs. 125, for the year ending 31st December, 1893, has been declared and made Payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Ash Lane, on and after the 17th instant, to the Registered Shareholders, on the 29th ultimo.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for Dividend Warrants.

A. H. ZENALABDIN SHIRAZI,
Agent.

Bombay, December 1, 1894.

NOTICE.

MISS ALI ABDULLAH, being desirous of shewing what a Horsewoman can do, if fit and well, without going into regular training, Undertakes to Ride a thousand miles, in a hundred hours of actual riding, between any two points to be selected by an independent committee, if she can collect subscriptions sufficient to cover her expenses. All contributions for the purpose sent to H. E. ABBOTT, Esq., Office of the "Indian Planters' Gazette" 7, Government Place, Calcutta, will be very thankfully received.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of the following STORES, for Twelve Months, commencing from the First Day of January, One thousand Eight-hundred and Ninety-five:—

Cocoanut Oil, best, say about	2 Tons per Month.
Kerosine Oil, 150° Flash, about	75 Cases do.
Castor Oil, best, about	3 Tons do.
Axle Oil, about	1 Ton do.
Cylinder Oil, about	10 Cwts do.
Cotton Waste, No. I, about	1½ Ton do.
Tallow, Country, clean, about	3 Cwts do.

To be delivered FREE on Railway Wagons, Waree Bunder Bombay.

The Contractor to pay all Claims for Shortages through Leakage and other Preventible causes in Transit.

Cocoanut Oil and Castor Oil Casks to be returned FREE to Waree Bunder, Bombay.

Each Item to be Tendered for separately.

Sealed Tenders endorsed as such will be received by the Bombay Agent, at his Office, Treacher's Buildings, Fort, upto 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on 17th December, 1894.

Form of Tender can be had on application, at his Office, on payment of one Government Rupee.

The successful Tenderer or Tenderers will have to deposit Security in Government Paper, or in Cash, to the extent of Five per cent. of the value of the Contract.

The Agent and Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

RICHARD ROBERTS,
Storekeeper.

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL STORES BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE Medical Storekeeper to Government, Bombay, invites Sealed Tenders for the Supply of the undermentioned Articles for One year commencing from 1st April, 1895, and ending on the 31st March, 1896, for the use of the Medical Store Department, Bombay.

1. Spirit of Wine.
2. Beef, Buttock, free from bones and fat.
3. Covering and Dammering cases and casks.
4. Straw Rice.
5. Dealwood Cases.
6. Country Medicines, &c.
7. Mutton Suet.
8. Tinware Articles.

2. The Forms for Tenders can be obtained on application to the Undersigned, and the Tenders for each Class named above should be forwarded separately.

3. Tenders, duly sealed and endorsed "Tender for——" will be received upto the 9th January, 1895, at 12 Noon precisely.

4. Samples should accompany Tenders, and Specimens of the Articles required can be seen at the Depot.

5. No Tender will be received or attended to after the date and hour above given and unless accompanied by the necessary Earnest Money in Treasury Receipt to the extent specified at the foot of each Schedule.

6. A Security Deposit on acceptance of each Tender must be furnished to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

7. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the owest or any Tender.

J. PARKER, M.D., SURGEON-MAJOR,
Medical Storekeeper to Government.

Bombay, 3rd December, 1894.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

SURPLUS STORES
AND
PLANT FOR DISPOSAL.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive Offers for the purchase of the following Machinery and Plant *amongst others* which are available for Sale to the public at about Half their original value:—

Portable Steam Cranes to lift 3 tons and 5 tons.
Steam Hoist No. 13 to lift 35 cwt.
Steam Hoists to lift 2 tons.
Pulsometers, Nos. 6, 7 & 8.
Ship's Steam Winch, Bull's, Bell's and Wild's Dredgers.
Crab Winches, double, to lift 3, 5, 6 and 12 tons.
Air Locks fitted with Caps 9" diameter, &c., &c.
Hydraulic Jacks to lift 6, tons.
Improved patent double action Air Pumps with Helmets and Breast Plates, Diving Dresses and Under-Clothing, &c., for Divers, and various other Machinery.

General Stores and Tools of Varied description are also available at very Low prices. Complete List of the articles with prices, and other particulars may be obtained on application to THE GENERAL STOREKEEPER, Rayapuram.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.

Madras, 19th July, 1894.

FOR SALE.

SALE ON BUILDING LEASES OF LAND ON THE ESPLANADE ESTATE, BOMBAY.

UNDER instructions from Government, the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Presidency, is prepared to receive TENDERS upto 1 P. M. (Gun-fire), on the 18th December, 1894, for certain PLOTS OF LAND on the Esplanade Estate, TO BE LET on BUILDING LEASES, on Terms and Conditions which may be ascertained at his Office.

S. REBSCH, A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

November 5, 1894.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English-built CANOE LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, Warner's patent wheels with Rubber Tyres, suitable for one or Pair, by Lewis T. Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new Double-seated circular-fronted side-light BROUGHAM, with Rubber Tyres, suitable for one or Pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.

One new office SHIGRAM, well finished.

One new four-in-hand DRAG (Brake), suitable for a Pair or a team, neatly finished.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.

HOUSES furnished with Latest Style neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the Latest Designs for SALE or HIRE.

A Fresh Consignment of Best Real Mocca Coffee in Bags of 7 lbs. Price, Rs. 7 per Bag.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co. 49, High Holborn, LONDON.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 220 Military Messes and 67 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
COURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,

MUSSOORIE, N.-W. P.,

(MANAGER:—W. W. JOHNSTONE)

Can now Supply

VEGETABLE
AND
FLOWER SEEDS

from their New Stocks. We hold, by far, the Largest Stock of RELIABLE Seeds in India, and before indenting elsewhere, would ask intending Purchasers to compare our Prices with those of other Firms. Notwithstanding the enormous Fall in Exchange and the recently imposed 5 per cent. Import Duty, we have made No ADVANCE on the Prices in our

1893—94 CATALOGUE

(*free* on Application, postage As. 2), as we feel sure greatly increased business will soon compensate for the loss of a great part of our profits

VEGETABLE SEEDS IN COLLECTIONS,
at Rs. 5-8; 8-8; 12-8; 20-0; and 50-0.
FLOWER SEEDS IN COLLECTIONS,
at Rs. 2-0; 3-0; 4-8; 5-8; and 10-0.

All Collections CARRIAGE and PACKING *free*.

Our NOVELTIES in Vegetables are Unsurpassed, and all intending Exhibitors should have a good selection of them to ensure their winning prizes.

TRY!—Mussoorie Prize Cauliflower, Re. 1-4 packet.

The Pearl Cauliflower, Re. 1-4 packet.

Early King Cabbage, As. 12 packet.

Christmas Drumhead Cabbage, As. 8 packet.

Johnstone's Champion White Celery, a grand Variety, Solid, rich nutty flavour, and stands Heat remarkably well, per packet Re. 1.

Chemin Rouge Tomate, Re. 1 packet.

The Stanley Pea, Re. 1 packet.

To be thoroughly successful with your Garden, you should Sow our Seeds, and *read*

"PRACTICAL GARDENING FOR INDIAN AMATEURS,"

in which you will find everything to Aid you in the Cultivation of your Vegetables, Flowers and Bulbs.

The Work comprises nearly 400 pages, and contains Fullest Information for Sowing, &c., on Hills and Plains, including Calendar of monthly operations.

Cloth Boards, Gilt lettering, Rs. 5.

Limp Paper Cover (only a few Copies left), Rs. 3-8

INDIAN LEGISLATION AND HOME CONTROL;

BY EDWARD JENKINS.

In Pamphlet Form, containing Two Letters addressed to the "Englishman" on Debate and Vote in the Supreme Legislative Council, on the Cotton Duties.

Printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.
PRICE: 4 ANNAS.

BANKS.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to three, six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at Rates to be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible. Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £140,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00 000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received on terms to be learned on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP .....Rs. 10,00,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...Rs. 6,99,635

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

BOMBAY.	GALLE.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS.	HONGKONG.
COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
Glasgow Deposit Agency (23, Ronfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms: —

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000. Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—

If fixed for Six Months.....	4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months	4½ per cent. „
Do. Two or Three Years	5 per cent. „

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—

If paid in India.....	Commission ¼th per cent
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody	„ ¼th „
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India	„ ¼th „

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 45,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
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BANKS.

Name	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Div'd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,303½
Bank of Bengal	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,135
Commercial & Ld. Mge	5,000 / 2,000 / 3,000	100 / 100 / 100	100 / 75 / 10 / 50	10. p.c.	165 / 120 / 60 / 100
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60 nl
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	29
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	250
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,065
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil	235
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	1550	250	250	45	315
Bombay Cotton Brcul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	1,000	125	125	15	137½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	125
Colaba	500	1,888	1,880	20	320
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,250
English Press and Manfg ...	490	200	...	20	102½
Fort	150	8,500	500	80	1,175
French	380	500	500	25	405
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	39	420
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	12	115
Khangaum	240	450	450	30	400xd
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	200	200	all	15 pr. ct.	247½
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	95
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	377½
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	215xd
New Berar	1,200	500	500	25	512½
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11¼	125
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	440
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	535
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,100
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	530
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	55
Surat City Press Co., Ld	375	200	all	12	200
Vikart	...	1,000	100	90	1,110
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	30	650
Angio-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	43
Bellary S & W Co, Ld, (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per ct.	385
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	20	730
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	20	395
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	150
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	235
Central India	1,000	500	500	60	1,485
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	505
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	25	870
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	615
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	30	622½
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	25	575
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	405
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	300
Empress	2,100	500	500	25	505
Framjee Pestt.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	405
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	45	725
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	575
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,000
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	15	403
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,395
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	570
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	565
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	7½	160
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	1,010
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	600	1,000	1,000	20	200
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	633
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	825
Khatao Makunsee	1,000	1,038	1,000	40	765
Leopold	3,500	100	103	10	174
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	15	750
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	32	1015xd
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,850
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	325
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	153½
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,910
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	Nil	160
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	2,010
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	...	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	95
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	490
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	490
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,340
Queen Mills	880	1,000	1,000	Nil	700
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	30	1,000
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	50	1,385xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,325
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	700
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	165
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	10	215
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	12½	250
Star of India	3,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	210
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	15	625
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venishunkere Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	87½
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	40	715
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	203
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	246
B.B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	
MISCELLANEOUS.				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	10	250
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	7½ / 12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	121
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,275
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,350
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	3	70
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	633
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50	1,550
Deccan Ice Co. in Liquidation	1,170	100	100	Nil	5nl
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		590	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	20	280
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kamp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	322
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	180
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	10n
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	10	129
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	175
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	7	98
Port Canning Co	5,000	1,000	1,000	20	465
Prince of Wales Fire In	250	8,000	1,000	No dvd.	2,350
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	60
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,010
Thacker & Co	1,500	100	100	Nil	80
Telephone Co	9,200	25	180	1	25½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	29-6-6	
Gold Leaf	"	28-10	Nominal,
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	"	28-8	"
Do. do. new	"	28-5	"
Australia bar Gold	"	28-11	
ombay bar Gold	"	28-10	
Sovereigns	"	18-6-3	
Do. Drasons	"	18-5-6	
Silver 7	"	22-12	
Do. 17½	"	22-14	
Carolus	"	206-0	
Mexican	"	198-0	
Five-Franc Pieces	"	200-0	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
H. E. the Governor's Levee, Secretariat, 4-30 p.m.
The Cantata "New Year's Eve," St. Peter's Girls' School, 6 p.m.
The Orphean Dramatic Club, (The Emperor Jehangir) Novelty Theatre, 9 p.m.
Dance, Royal Yacht Club.
Professor Howard's Lectures on the "Art of Reckoning," Tent, Bori Bunder, 4-30 and 8 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The Safari entered the dock on Tuesday, and the steamers La Seyne and Mohammady left it yesterday,

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer s. s. Dumra left the dock on Tuesday.

INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES.—The treasurer of the Bombay Institution for Deaf-Mutes thankfully acknowledges the receipt of Rs. 25 from Mr. Jehangir Bezonjee, in commemoration of his daughter the late Bai Ruttonbai Nanabhoy Katrak.

ARYAN SOCIAL UNION.—Rao Bahadoor Chintamon Narayen Bhat, and Pandit Sevaklal Karsondas are elected as delegates on behalf of this Society for the coming Social and Theistic Conferences to be held at Madras, in the National Conference pendal.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A RECENTLY MARRIED WIFE.—Abdoola Mugdos, a Mahomedan, residing at Null Bazar, has reported to the police, that his wife Fatma, aged twenty-two years, to whom he was married only about eight days ago, left home on Tuesday, with ornaments, of the value of Rs. 38, and has not since been heard of.

ACCIDENT TO A HORSE BREAKER.—On Tuesday morning one John Lucas, a horse-breaker, in the service of Mr. Oomer Jamal, was riding a new horse on the Kennedy Seaface, when the animal suddenly fell down, fracturing Lucas' left leg by falling on it. The man was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and treated.

A LUNATIC MAHOMEDAN.—Essack Abba, a Mahomedan, aged twenty-five years, was found by the police, on Tuesday noon, wandering about Don Tad Street, throwing stones at passers-by and otherwise behaving in a very violent manner. He was at once secured, and taken to the police surgeon for examination, and subsequently kept under observation in the lunatic cell.

BOMBAY ARYA SAMAJ.—Dr. Moreshwar Gopalrao Deshmookh (president of the Samaj), Pandit Sevaklal Karsondas, and Mr. Kanjee Bhagwanjee, and the well-known Aryan preacher Shree Swami Vishweshwanand, and Brahmachori Nityanand are elected as delegates on behalf of this Samaj for the coming Social and Theistic Conferences, to be held at Madras, in the National Conference pendal.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Mr. J. Sanders Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, disposed of the case, in which Arjoon Balvant, an old offender, and Sayana Ellapa, a Kamatti, were charged with theft in respect of twenty currency notes, valued at Rs. 5 each, belonging to Punamchand Jessaji, a dealer in twist yarn. The facts of the case have already been reported. The magistrate convicting the accused sentenced the first to nine and the second to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

CHEATING A PILGRIM.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater Abudi Yusaf, a Jew, inhabitant of Bagdad, was charged with stealing Rs. 10 belonging to Abid Aibai, a Bagdadi pilgrim. The latter gave him ten rupees to get changed, and the small coin were found short by two rupees. On a second occasion when the pilgrim gave him Rs. 26, the accused returned with small coins w rth only Rs. 16. A policeman was called, and accused being searched the ten rupees were found on his person. He was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

RUN OVER AND KILLED ON THE SPOT.—On Tuesday afternoon Goonjya Fakeer, a Hindu lad, aged seven years, was attempting to cross the Gorupdeo Road, when he was accidentally knocked down by a labour-cart laden with bales of cotton, and driven by one Bhaw Patloo, and one of the wheels passing over the lad's head, he was killed on the spot. The cart was going down the slope at the time, and the driver did what he could to avoid the unfortunate lad, but the nose rope broke and the bullocks became unmanageable. Mr. Allan Turner, the coroner, held an inquest yesterday morning, at the Gorupdeo Road on the body of the deceased lad, when the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE AMERICAN MISSION.—Among the passengers that arrived by the last mail steamer were the Rev. and Mrs. R. A. Hume, of the American Marathi Mission. Mr. Hume has been absent on furlough for the last two years in the United States. After staying at the American Mission House, Byculla, with his brother, the Rev. E. S. Hume, he left last night to take charge of his work at Ahmednagar. During his stay in America, he vigorously exerted himself on behalf of the cause of Missions in India. The efforts he made to counteract the effects of some anti-Christian speeches made in the Parliament of Religions at Chicago are specially worthy of notice.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The String Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme, at the Yacht Club dance, this evening, (Thursday):—

Valse.....Matador
Lancers.....They all Love Jack
Valse.....Toreador
Valse.....Marguerite
Valse.....Dorothy
Polka.....Ting-a-Ling
Valse.....Eldorado
Valse.....Jeunesse Dover
Pas de Quatre
Valse.....Pearl of the Ocean
Valse.....Casino Tanze
Valse.....Diana
Valse.....Beauty
Polka.....Rose of the Morning

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A LAW STUDENT.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday Mr. Burjorji Cursetji Batlivalla appeared before Mr. Willkin, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, to answer a charge of assault and criminal intimidation, preferred against him by Mr. Bejonji Sorabji Bejonji, Vakil, a law student, residing at Girgaum Road. Mr. De Souza appeared for complainant, while Mr. Ghandy, of Messrs. Vadia and Ghandy, defended the accused. At the outset Mr. De Souza informed the magistrate that he was happy to say that the matter had been compromised through the intervention of some respectable gentlemen. Mr. Sorabji, the father of the assaulted youth, was satisfactorily assured that the chief motive of this interference was the condition of the poor mother of the accused, and he (Mr. Sorabji) showed kind and generous feelings in settling the case in spite of the serious injuries his son, Bejonji, had sustained. Accused having admitted the assault, had given an unconditional apology which complainant accepted, and which the pleader read in court. The magistrate allowed the case to be withdrawn.

A CHEATING CASE ARISING OUT OF A HIGH COURT SUIT.—A case in which Velji Jadavji charged his late partner, Jeeha Kalyanji, with cheating, came for hearing before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, on Tuesday. Mr. M. K. Lalkaka, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Hormazdyar C. Coyaji, pleader, High Court, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. S. B. Spencer, pleader, defended the accused. In opening the case, counsel for the prosecution, stated that complainant and the accused were trading in timber, in the name of Messrs. Lalji Jetha, up to about June, 1893, when differences arose between them with the result that compainant filed a suit against the accused in the High Court, in August, 1893. The suit came on for hearing before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons, on the 24th February last. Three days before the day the accused held forth certain inducements to complainant with a view to a settlement out of court, and relying upon an agreement, which was subsequently reduced to writing, complainant withdrew his suit. About three days before this was done accused and complainant met at the shop of Jeram Valji, where accused suggested a settlement, and offered to hand over a list of outstandings amounting to Rs. 2,750, the claim of complainant. He produced a ready-written list from his pocket, and handed it over to complainant, and offered to have a release written out, to be signed by both. Only an hour after this accused sent for complainant at the house of one Meghji Gopal, and there produced a ready-written release in duplicate. One of these he signed himself and induced complainant to sign the other. Mr. Lalkaka read the document which was in Gujerati, and observed that he hoped to substantiate his case by very clear evidence. Complainant was then examined and bore out the opening statement of his counsel. Mr. Lalkaka's application for an official translation of the document he had put in was granted, and the case was adjourned until this morning.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO AN ARMY SERGEANT.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, on Tuesday evening, regarding the death of David Leatheu, aged thirty-two years, a sergeant in the F Company of the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles, stationed at Colaba. On Monday afternoon, deceased climbed up a bunyan tree, near the Colaba Depot canteen, to catch a monkey which had been left in his care by a private, when his foot slipped off a branch and he fell to the ground on his face, fracturing his skull and bleeding from his mouth, eyes, and the left ear. He was taken to the station hospital, Colaba, where he died at noon, on the following day. Robert John Armstrong, a private in the battalion, stationed at Colaba Depot on police duty, said that deceased was a Sergeant in F Company of the Battalion. About a quarter to 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon witness left his tent and saw the deceased up a tree trying to catch a monkey, belonging to a private, who left on detachment on Tuesday morning, leaving the monkey in the care of the deceased. The monkey had gone high up the tree, and deceased followed to catch it, when his foot slipped on one of the branches, and he fell to the ground on his face. Witness went up to him, and saw him unconscious, with blood issuing from his mouth, eyes, and left ear. Witness opened his (deceased's) coat and shirt and having obtained some water, was washing the cuts on his face, when a sergeant came up, and told the witness to get a gharry, but before he could fetch one Surgeon Captain Birt arrived, and under his orders deceased was placed in a bullock-cart, with a mattress under him, and conveyed to the Colaba Station Hospital, where he was left. Witness heard of his death at noon on Tuesday. When the witness saw the deceased climbing up the tree, he (witness) call d out to him "Sergeant take care you don't fall." The tree was a bunyan tree near the Colaba Depot canteen. The deceased appeared to be perfectly sober. George Andrews, a gunner in the 23rd Company, Eastern Division, Royal Artillery having corroborated the evidence of the first witness, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY.)

A PARSEE'S CLAIM AGAINST HIS GRAND-FATHER.

DORABJEE JEHANGIR RANDERIA vs. MUNCHERJEE BOMONJEE PUNTHAKEE.

THE plaintiff brought this suit against his maternal grandfather, the defendant, to recover certain sums of money due by and credited in the defendant's books of account, with interest and costs. Mr. Starling and Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee, instructed by Mr. M. N. Saklatwalla, appeared for the plaintiff, and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Macpherson instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Motilal, appeared for the defendant.

The plaint stated that the plaintiff's mother Virbaiji daughter of the defendant, died in 1889. The plaintiff was born some twenty six years ago, and on the occasion of his birth and on subsequent occasions, presents were made to him, which were received by his mother. The money so received was deposited by her with her father in the firm, and an account was opened in the name of the plaintiff. On the death of the plaintiff's unmarried sister in 1887, his mother also transferred the daughter's account to the plaintiff, in the books of account of the firm, and ever since that time the defendant held the money in trust for the plaintiff. The account, the plaintiff said had been carried forward from year to year till the year 1893; but owing to disputes in the family, the defendant now repudiated the amounts held by him in trust. Under the circumstances, the plaintiff prayed for the amount and the costs of the suit.

The defendant denied that the plaintiff's mother used to deposit monies received by her on behalf of the plaintiff. He admitted having received from the plaintiff's mother two sums of money as loans, which were credited in the books of the firm in the name of the plaintiff. The accounts were carried over from year to year, but neither the principal nor the interest had been paid to the plaintiff. He submitted that the suit was barred by limitation.

Mr. Starling for the plaintiff contended that the money was put in the defendant's firm in the name of the plaintiff as a deposit, and consequently the sums should be treated as monies received in trust.

The Hon. Mr. Lang, on behalf of the defendant, contended that the sums were given to the defendant for the purpose of his business as loans, and consequently the suit was barred by limitation.

Evidence in the case was heard, and his Lordship reserved his decision.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

KILLED FOR THREATENING TO STRIKE WITH A SHOE.

IMPERATRIX vs. RAMA WALAD PIRA AND TUKYA WALAD PIRA.

THE two accused, brothers, appealed from a decision of Mr. A. H. Unwin, Sessions Judge of Nassik who on the 26th September last, convicted them: the first accused of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and the second of voluntarily causing hurt, and sentenced the first accused to seven years rigorous imprisonment and the second to nine months. The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

The first accused was charged with culpable homicide, in that he struck Raojee Jivajee two blows on the head, with a hoe, shafted and shod with iron after which the second accused felled Raoji with a blow of the fist in his chest in consequence of which injuries Raoji died the same evening. The accused admitted that a fight arose on the 27th July last in a field of their village between themselves and their father on the one hand, and two persons, the other relative to the measurement and sowing of the field. It appeared that the deceased took off and threatened the first accused with his shoe, in rejoinder to foul and derisive abuse from the accused. Upon the medical evidence it appeared that either of the two blows on the deceased's head must have sufficed to cause death, fracturing as each did, the skull and rupturing the brain substance, into which a large clot of blood was found to have settled down. The Sessions Judge said there could be no doubt that the first accused struck both the blows with the iron end of the hoe. At the first blow, the deceased's turban fell off, and the second blow descended on his bare head above the right temple. It was the second blow that must have produced the large wound, and that, the Sessions Judge remarked, unquestionably aggravated the accused's guilt. There was clearly no such provocation from the deceased as could tend at all to palliate the accused's recourse to such a weapon as a hoe. In abuse the accused seemed rather to have forestalled and provoked the deceased whose shoe he did not wait for, but rushed to anticipate; the deceased staying where he was and at most holding his shoe in readiness. The iron end of the hoe fell off the shaft, and was picked up at or near the spot where the deceased was struck. With regard to the second prisoner, the Public Prosecutor had submitted that each man should be held liable for his own acts and intention. There was no combined action or common premeditation. If there were any odds in the matter, said the Sessions Judge, they were plainly those which aggressive fury, hoe, and stick supplied to the first accused's own hands. The second accused must have seen the deceased's stunned, bleeding, and helpless plight; yet for all that he struck the deceased in the chest a third most cowardly and ruthless blow. The second might be absolved of knowledge of the fatal nature of the wounds inflicted by his brother: but, the Sessions Judge remarked every blow struck in a case of homicidal agrarian savagery like this, required a sharp deterrent punishment. The Sessions Judge, differing from both the assessors, convicted both the accused and sentenced them as above stated.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of the evidence saw no reason to interfere with the conviction or sentence, and dismissed the appeal.

DURING the late Czar's illness the French Government intimated that if his physicians recommended him Biskra as a winter residence, the authorities would at once be ordered to make ready an abode for him. The objections to the offer were the distance and the fear of being killed with kindness. The same objections will now (a Paris Correspondent says) prevent the Dowager Empress and the Grand Duke George from seeking for warmth this winter in Algeria. Should the Grand Duke be strong enough for a voyage, they are to winter in Egypt. M de Laboulaye, as French Ambassador at St. Petersburg, brought round Alexander III. to forgive the dismissal of General Appert. He has received telegrams from Nicholas II. and the Empress Dowager. They are answers to messages of condolence, and show that M. de Laboulaye is held in friendly remembrance at the Court of St. Petersburg.

SIR JOSEPH FAYRER will retire from his position as President of the Medical Board of the India Office on January 11, after forty-four and a-half years service in connection with India, and over two years in the Royal Navy and Royal Artillery. He served in India from 1850 until made President of the Medical Board in 1874, and has been at the head of that department for over twenty years. Considering all that he sacrificed in quitting active employment in India, and the great services he has rendered to the Indian Government, the least that can be done in acknowledgment of his distinguished career is the award of a surgeon general's pension, to which he would have been entitled years ago had he decided to remain in India. Sir Joseph was created a K.C.S.I. in 1876, nearly nineteen years ago. So able and distinguished a servant of the State ought not to be allowed to retire without adequate recognition and reward.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE SHERIFF-ELECT OF BOMBAY.

THE *Indian Spectator* remarks: The nomination of Mr. G. W. Roughton as Sheriff for 1895 is unexceptionable. It will meet with the approval of all sections of the Bombay community. Englishmen will find in it a recognition of sterling public usefulness; whilst our own countrymen, more impulsive, will hail the nomination as a lift given to a 'true friend of the natives.' To us Mr. Roughton's chief claim appears to lie in his sober, steady, level-headed watchfulness as a representation of the civic interests, with an equal disregard of cheap popularity, on the one hand, and of the smiles of power or fashion, on the other. These are the qualities we need most in an English friend, and, for that matter, in a native friend, of the country. And so far Mr. Roughton seems to us to be an example, not only to his own countrymen in Bombay, but to ours also. We congratulate the Government on such a happy selection.

ENGLISH COTTON GOODS.

The *Gujerati* observes: So much has been written on the subject of exempting English cotton goods from import duties that little by way of fresh arguments remains to be said about it. The representation of the local Mill-owners' Association to the Government of India is, however, so full of cogent facts and figures, that unless Mr. Fowler has made up his mind not to listen to any arguments, however convincing, he will find it hard to defend the justice of enacting a countervailing excise duty on Indian goods. Mr. Marshall has well argued that if the import duties are not protective—and he has shown that they are non-protective in their character—the imposition of an excise duty is a manifest absurdity. The entire production of yarns above twenty-fours is less than six per cent. of the yarn spun in India. This indicates the extent of Indian competition with finer English goods. Coarser Lancashire counts come up to about £250 a year. It would be ridiculous for England to inflict a gross injustice on India for the sake of this ridiculous sum by asking for a counterailing duty. A five per cent. duty on the finer Indian counts would yield a revenue of a little more than a lakh and a half, which would probably be swallowed up in defraying the cost of collection. It is a pity that a wealthy and strong country like England should have been so meanly jealous of the commercial development of India by following strictly a policy of protection a century ago, and should now continue to do so by forcing upon a helpless country a policy of free trade with a vengeance regardless of her peculiar industrial and fiscal requirements.

THE FIRST HOSPITAL IN BOMBAY.

The *Indian Spectator* discourses: Long and evidently indicative of earnest effort to arrive at the truth, as the Surgeon-General's report to Government on the recent outbreak of cholera at the J. J. Hospital is, it is a pity it arrives at no definite conclusion as to its cause or causes. Perhaps, it is now impossible to arrive at any scientific conclusion of demonstrable certainty. There are, however, facts which will justify practical persons in fathering the outbreak solely upon the food-supply. The various insanitary surroundings that cluster round, and even within, the compound of the Hospital, may have had to do much with the virulent form the epidemic assumed in a place where it should have been checked; but as all these considerations have been long in existence, it would be unscientific to find in them the whole explanation for the origin. The immunity of the Hospital staff and the resident and day students shows, as the Surgeon-General points out, that the infection was not air-borne, nor brought on by the water drunk. It is remarkable that the Parsee patients escaped the disease. This, with the fact that the first to suffer were a cook belonging to the Hospital and members of his family, goes to point to the food supplied to the Hindu and Mahomedan patients as the channel of infection. Government have therefore done well in directing that a further enquiry be made into that matter, and a report presented on the system in vogue, as regards the provision, preparation and distribution of the food-supply and the cleansing and care of the utensils used for food. In this, and in referring to the sanitary Board the Surgeon-General's observations on the drainage and structural defects in the Hospital buildings, Government have shown a due appreciation of the importance of the subject and a commendable anxiety to place the premises in a condition, not likely to bring reproach on the first Hospital in the city. The Corporation will also do well to heartily co-operate in the matter, by removing the Baboola tank, the cowshed and other nuisances, which it is its business to remedy.

MR. JAMES JARDINE, Q. C.

The *Native Opinion* states: To the many friends and clients of this eminent member of the local Bar, his appointment as a Queen's Counsel, will be a news as gratyfying as to himself. Those who have watched his rapid rise at the Bar through force of ability, learning, and character, had never any doubt that his conspicuous merits would be recognized in some shape or other. Had he cared for a seat on the Bench, he would have got it without difficulty. But the present distinction has its own charms. We wish Mr. Jardine a still more brilliant future. Our only regret is that the elevation has taken him away from India. He left for England, last Saturday, to be sworn before the Lord Chancellor. He intends practising in England. He is sure to have a lucrative practice there. He will yet be able to retain his connection with India by taking up Privy Council appeals, some of which are sure to be placed in his able hands.

THE PROPOSED PUBLIC HALL OF BOMBAY.

The *Gujerati* is glad Bai Dinbai split up her scheme into two separate projects, and left it to the Corporation to accept both or one of them only. That there is a pressing need for a public hall is admitted on all hands. But it is questionable whether there is a demand for a free library in the shape which is proposed to be given to it. The Corporation, while recognising the magnificent character of the gift, was bound to look to their own interests, and under the altered conditions of the offer they have acted wisely, at the instance of the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta. in accepting the donation for a Public Hall only, while leaving it open to Bai Dinbai to reconsider the second part of her scheme relating to the foundation of a Free Library. A very representative Committee has been appointed to confer with her with a view to settle the particulars and details of the offer. We hope the Government of Lord Harris, who expressed himself in favour of the project in one of his recent speeches, will consider the request of the Corporation in a liberal spirit.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* says: The Municipal Corporation is once more to be congratulated on its assertion of practical common sense in the matter of the munificent but somewhat objectionable offer of Bai Dinbai Petit for a public hall and library. Thanks to the healthy criticism elicited at its debate in October last and the breathing time wisely allowed to the philanthropic lady to reconsider the onerous terms which accompanied her offer, specially those in connexion with the permanent maintenance of the library, she was able to submit at the very last moment a fresh proposal which was not only sensible but free from objections which relieved the Corporation of the disagreeable duty of re-emphasising by an overwhelming majority its previous resolution in a more decisive form. It shewed that the donor was not unwilling to listen to the counsel of perfection suggested to her by disinterested advisers outside her own narrow circle. The proposal which reached the President, only a few short hours before the hour of the meeting held on Monday last, cut the Gordian knot in a way which left nothing to be desired. It was suggested that it was left to the option of the Corporation to consider the acceptance of the hall separately from that of the library. As there was never any opposition with regard to the hall, that body was at once able to accept with grateful thanks the offer to have it built at a cost of five lakhs, land being found for it. The question of the library was thus allowed to stand over for further consideration.

A RECENT DEMONSTRATION AT POONA.

There are evidently two ways, says the *Indian Spectator*, of looking at the recent demonstration in honour of Mr. Jacob who presided at the trials of a number of men in connection with the riots at Poona and elsewhere. To the Englishman such a demonstration cannot but appear as both superfluous and unseemly. Mr. Jacob did nothing more than his duty in acquitting the accused on the strength of the evidence in their favour. To have done less would have been dereliction of duty. Why, then, this public ovation to a judge who happens to have simply done his duty?—asks the bewildered Englishman. Well, perhaps it is the best way in which the masses in this country could show their confidence in the administration of justice, and their rejoicings at a dark cloud having drifted from over the head of the community. The masses know of few other modes of demonstration, equally effective and accessible. They have not yet learnt to hold public meetings and pass formal resolutions. And those who know India will not be anxious for this new method at once supervening the old. Nothing, at any rate, is lost by letting the people have their own way of attesting their appreciation of British justice. And if it involves a fling at the Police, or smacks too much of *Ganpati Baba Moria*, why, that is the inevitable result of difference in ideals.

THE Raja of Nabha has made an offer to Government of the services of his Imperial Service troops for active use in Waziristan. This is not by any means the first time that this eminently loyal and patriotic Chief has come forward with a similar offer.

THE WAZIRI SITUATION.

THE ADVANCE FROM DERA ISMAIL.

ATTITUDE OF THE TRIBES.

KAJURI KACH, 8th December.

WANO, 7th December.—A convoy of 1,200 camels and 200 cattle arrived here yesterday from Kajuri in two marches. The latest news of the Mahsuds is that the Maliks took our final reply to Mullah Powindah and are now with him at Dotoi in consultation. It is understood that the Mahsuds have been informed that they must have completed our terms by the 13th, or three brigades will immediately enter their country. A convoy of all the sick and wounded in camp left to-day, and all preparations for the advance are being made. Surgeon-Captain Haig and Lieutenant Herbert, wounded officers, and Lieutenant Ryder, invalided, went with to-day's convoy.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN, 8th December.

Captain the Hon. H. Yarde Buller has been appointed Orderly Officer to General Symons, who left for Jandola with his staff this morning. All the regiments have now moved up to the front, the 4th Gurkhas having been diverted to Wano. Supplies for a month have been concentrated at Jandola, and the divisional Transport and Commissariat Depot has been formed at Tank. All is quiet at Jandola, and no really reliable information is available as to the movements of the Mullah Powindah.

It is rumoured here that the Mashsuds at Kaniguram have sent away all their women and children, and are fortifying the place with sungars.

Mr. Anderson, Political Officer, arrived here to-day from Wano, with 30 Darwesh Khel Maliks, *en route* to join the Bannoo Column.

Seven men of the 20th Punjab Infantry deserted from here last night, taking their rifles and 40 rounds of ammunition each.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN, 7th December.

The 5th Company Sappers and Miners march tomorrow for Jandola. The 4th Gurkhas proceed to Wano instead of Jandola, a wing of the 14th Sikhs replacing them in their original destination. Signalling and telegraph stations will be op

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 12.

REUTER'S financial telegram of last evening reports the English and French funds unchanged at 102⅝ *ex-div.* for Consols in London, and 102½ for Rentes in Paris. Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. lower, at 112¼. About £200,000 more in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. lower, at £54 15-16. The price of Bar Silver declined ¼d. per oz., say to 27¾d.; and in New York the metal was half a cent cheaper, at 60¼ cents per oz.; with demand Exchange ¼ per cent. higher, at 4·88⅛ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India was further put down 1-8d. yesterday, say to 1s. 0 11-16d. Paris Exchange on London was a shade higher, at fcs. 25·13.

No. 1 Club Wheat was quoted at 26s. per 492lbs, business done, April-May shipment to London. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday was 2,300,000 quarters, or 100,000 quarters more than was upon the water at the close of the previous week.

A decline of 1-32d. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 3 3-32d. per lb.; but Arrivals were unchanged in all positions. The market closed quiet; Surats quiet; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, inclusive of 100 East Indians. The day's Imports were 54,000 bales.

The Manchester Market was flat, and Reuter quotes a decline of ⅛d. per piece in 7 lbs. and 8 lbs. Grey Shirtings; and to the same extent in 39in. Jacconets, and 45in. Mulls. 40s Mule Twist was 1-8d. lower, at 6¼d. per lb.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged yesterday, at 5¼ cents per lb.; but Futures for March were 3 points higher, at 5·65 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 57,000 bales, and this season's figures to date now compare as under-noted with those for the same time in the two previous years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	57,000	55,000	41,000
Three days' do. ...	167,000	162,000	114,000
Since 1st September, ...	4,196,000	3,427,000	3,090,000

Our local Cotton market has been firm to-day, and a considerable business in the aggregate has been reported; while prices have advanced Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. Exporters have bought 100 baies of ready new Julgaum, at Rs. 158; and 200 Bengal, at Rs. 139; and they have contracted for 200 each of "Fine" and "Good" Bhownuggur for May delivery at Rs. 174 and Rs. 164, respectiveiy; while the Mills have bought 1,200 bales in all, made up of 400 ready new Julgaum, at Rs. 155-8; 100 each of Pachora, at Rs. 147½; Chandur, at Rs. 164; Khangaum, at Rs. 170½; and Khandwa, at Rs. 162; and 50 Bengal, at Rs. 138; and 150 old Compta, at Rs. 155; 100 each Wudwan, at Rs. 162½; Bhagalkote, at Rs. 155; and Barsee, at Rs. 171 per candy.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—These markets have both been steady to-day, with a small export business passing in the former, and a moderate business in the latter; but prices in both are all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,747	bales.
Wheat	10,841	cwts.
Linseed	4,232	,,
Gingelly	21,328	,,
Poppyseed	501	,,
Groundnuts	940	,,
Castorseed	2,365	,,
Rice	1⅛5·9	,,

FREIGHTS are firm for December shipment, though the demand for tonnage does not improve. Forward rates are unchanged, the market being steady for January, but weak for February.

EXCHANGE opened weak at 1s. 0 13-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 0 15-16d. for three months' sight Credits for December delivery, a moderate amount of the former having been placed for December-January; also Credits at 1s. 0 15-16d. Calcutta rates coming about 1-32d. higher than here, we hardened slightly to 1s. 0 27-32d. for December, 1s. 0 7-8d. for January, and 1s. 0 29-32d. later, with three months' sight Credits also being placed at 1-32d. higher than the opening rate, the market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...	1s. 0 7-8d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 0 27-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight..	1s. 0 29-32d.	,,
Credits 3 ,, ...	1s. 0 31-32d.	,,
Francs 3 ,, ...	1·36¼	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 103¾ for 3½ per Cents for Money, and 103¼ for Account, and the market remained steady at this level throughout the day, with buyers for Account at the quotation, the cash price leaving off 1-16d. per cent. higher, at 103 13-16.

SHARES have been very quiet though generally steady to-day, and the only changes we have to make in our list this evening are an advance of Rs. 10 in Framji Petit Mill shares; of Rs. 5 each in Alliance, Empress and Oriental; of Rs. 2½ in Maneckji Petit; and a decline of Rs. 10 in Swadeshi. Kemp and Co. are Rs. 2 higher.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—DECEMBER 9.

Oldham, Lieut, Bo, R A, on duty, from Kamptee.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 11.

Searle, Lieut, Bo, 9th Infy, off leave, to Kamptee.

DECEMBER 12.

Nowell, Cap', Bengal recruiting officer, off leave, to Lucknow
Fitzherbert, Lt. Bo, on leave, to Deolalee.
Thacker, Surgn-Capt, Bo A M S, on duty, to Deolalee.
Cockerill, Lt, Ms, 16th Regt, M I, on furlough, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING R. V. A.
Bombay, 13th December, 1894.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—
Fort Head-Quarter.
To-morrow, 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.
Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.
To-day, 8-30 p.m.—10-in. R. M. L. Gun Drill.

2. There will be class firing at Coorla to-morrow. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m., (local time) and Byculla 12 minutes Later.

3. Parade for Saturday next the 15th instant:—
No. 1 Company will parade at the Prince of Wales' Statue at 4 p.m. and proceed to Colaba, North Fort, to continue the annual gun target practice.
No. 2 Company will parade at Treachers Buildings Fort at 4 p.m., and proceed to Colaba North Fort for 10 in. R. M. L. and 6 in. B. L. Gun drill. Dress for both Companies, Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn. The parade will be dismissed at the Sassoon Dock.

4. The Corps will parade at the Sir Richard Temple Statue on Sunday next the 16th instant at 10 a.m. Sharp, to take part in the Church parade of the troops attending the Tournament. Dress,—Full dress side arms only.

5. Mr. J. C. Stewart of Colaba Causeway is appointed Tailor to No. 1 Company,

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 13th December, 1894.

1. A Guard of Honour consisting of 100 Rank and File, with the Band will parade on the Oval opposite the High Court at 3-30 p.m. to-day (Thursday), for the purpose of receiving His Excellency the Governor.
Captain F. Place, Lieut. T. M. English and 2nd-Lieut. H. C. Roe will be the Officers of the Guard. Dress—Khaki, Helmet, Arms and accoutrements.

2. The battalion will parade on Saturday next the 15th instant, at 4-30 p.m. at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground, for commanding officer's parade. "Battalion Drill." Dress.—Drill order Khaki. Tram fares will be paid after parade by the Company Instructors.
Cadets will be conveyed in special Tram cars on Saturday the 15th instant, as follows:—
Byculla School.—One single car to leave Victoria Gardens, at 3-30 p.m.
Byculla Scottish School—One single car to leave Victoria Gardens, at 3-3) p.m.

3. The following will form part of the Representative force for the "attack" at the Naval and Military Tournament on the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th instants.
"A" Co., Capt. Baird, 2. N. C. Officers and 10 Volunteers.
"B" Co., Capt. Lord Colin Campbell, 2. N. C. Officer's and 10 Volunteers.
"C" Co., Capt. Place, 2. N. C. Officer's and 10 Volunteers.
"D" Co., Capt. Nicholson, 2. N. C. Officer's and 10 Volunteers.
The above force will attend the rehearsal at the Band Stand end of the Oval at 5-15 p.m. Sharp on Friday the 14th instant. 15 rounds of Blank Ammunition will be issued on parade.

4. There will be *no* Company drill for "B" Co. to-day at the Grant Medical College, Byculla.

5. The Regiment having been invited to join the Church Parade ordered for the Church of England, Troops encamped on the Oval, at St. Thomas Cathedral on Saturday the 16th instant at 10-30 a.m. Members able to attend that Service will parade in front of the Gymkhana on that day at 9-40 a.m. Dress—Khaki, helmets and side arms.
The Band will play the Regiment to the Cathedral.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, DECEMBER 11.

10 p.m.	75·0

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12.

6 a.m.	70·6
10 a.m.	75·4
11 p.m.	83·6
2 p.m.	77·5

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

KURRACHI.

DEATH.

RAJKOTWALLA—December 9, at Kurrachi Camp, Khorsedbai, the beloved wife of Khan Bahadhur Byramjee Jehangeerjee Rajkotwalla, aged 46 years. Deeply regretted by a large circle of family and friends.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ASHMAN—December 7, at No. 7 Esplanade, the wife of Alfred Ashman, of a son.
BABE'—November 29, at Mettapolliam, the wife of E M a Baber, Nilgiri Railway, of a daughter.
COXE—December 4, at Puri, the wife of H R H Coxe, Indian Civil Service, of a son.
MAWER—December 7, at No 3, Marquis Street, Calcutta, the wife of W H Mawer, of a daughter.
STENSON—December 3, at Trichinopoly, the wife of E H Stenson, of a son.
WILLMOTT—December 6, at Secunderabad, Deccan, the wife of Sub-Conductor E H B Willmott, Commissariat Department, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ANNESLEY—HOWEY—December 5, at Christ Church, Rawalpindi, by the Revd J Moulson, Chaplain, Arthur S R Annesley, I S C, eldest son of the late Colonel R Annesley, of Valentia, Bedford, to Kate Talbot, youngest daughter of Major General W Hower.
WHITTON—GRAHAM—December 8, at St Andrew's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev A Ferrier, M A, Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, P Isles Whitton, Supdt, Dooars Division, North Sylhet Tea Co. Ld, to Margaret Ogilvie Graham, youngest daughter of the late R Graham, Esq, Kildming, Perthshire, Scotland.

DEATHS.

CORBETT—November 24, at Bahraich, of typhoid fever, Maurice Corbett, Forest Department, dearly loved son of Mrs Corbett Gurney House, Naini Tal, aged 23 years and 1 month.
HENNESSY—December 1, at Mian Mir, Noel Hebert (Granville Tootool, the very dearly loved infant son of Lieutenant J P C Hennessy, Indian Staff Corps, aged eleven months.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1894.

WILLIAM MANSFIELD, Lord Sandhurst, is, according to Reuter's telegram, this morning, to succeed Lord Harris in the Governorship of Bombay. He at present holds the office which Lord Harris filled up to the time of his appointment here, namely, that of Under-Secretary of State for War. Like Lord Harris, too, Lord Sandhurst claims connection with this country. The family title was earned here, for the first Baron was Commander-in-Chief in India, and earned distinction at Cawnpore and Lucknow. He was born in 1855, educated at Rugby, and succeeded to the Baronage in 1876. He served in the Coldstream Guards until 1879, when he became a Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen, and in 1881 married Lady Victoria Alexandrina Spencer, daughter of the fourth Earl Spencer. Lord Sandhurst, who is the second Baron of his line, is the son of the first Baron and Margaret Fellowes, daughter of Mr. Robert Fellowes, of Shotesham-park, Norfolk. She survived him, and Margaret, Lady Sandhurst, has since been recognised as a representative woman, taking an active part in politics, and a strong party ally of Mr. Gladstone. Born in a Conservative family, she says that by the time she was twenty she had formed all her own views, and found it impossible to agree with anyone round her. But she only took a prominent place in politics within very recent years, explaining that, while her husband, who, by the way, was an advanced Liberal, was alive, she found plenty of congenial occupation in assisting him. The dowager Lady Sandhurst has written on the duty of a wife in keeping thoroughly abreast of political movements, since any intelligent, unselfish man is bound to be interested in them, as they are the means by which national good or harm is effected, and says: "It seems to me a most important point, which all women, whether as wives, sisters, relations, or friends, should keep in mind. Many men work hard, and return home more or less weary, and naturally more inclined to be quiet and idle than anything else, not realising that to a healthy man or woman change of thought, change of employment, a little reading, and bright, interesting talk are the truest rest." She became president of the Marylebone Women's Liberal Association in 1887, and elected to the London County Council as representative of Brixton, being subsequently disqualified on the ground of sex. Lady Sandhurst has published two elementary publications, entitled "Conversation on Political Principles." "The true political principles are," she says, "first, the foundation of the whole edifice, the root from which all good springs, whether for this or for a higher world—Unselfishness—'not to think only of our own things, but also of the things of others': love to our neighbour, no matter how poor, how ignorant, how wicked, how degraded. It is the good of all equally—the good of the masses that we have to seek; but it must be *real* good; not learning without spiritual and moral education; not riches or competence without justice between man and man; not prosperity without happiness. If a wife, the mother of a family, will first make the principle of real unselfishness the basis of her own life, every word she utters, every act she does, will be as the continual dropping which will wear away the stones of selfishness, exclusiveness, bitterness, and wrong out of the souls of those with whom she lives, and among whom she constantly moves. The good she does will be incalculable; she will be unconsciously training a generation of Liberals. Her earnest thought, and whatever amount of reading she is able to combine with it, will also be gradually preparing her to take part later in life herself in works of a more public nature." The son of a military officer of distinction and a woman of this type, there may be much room for speculation as to how he will deal with Indian aspirations. He has had the benefit of extensive training, and will, no doubt, contrive with the exercise of tact to please all parties.

JUST at a time when we have been reminded of the growth of the port of Karachi by the provision of a new shipping wharf, the Annual Statements of the Trade and Navigation of the Province of Sind for the year 1893-94 comes to hand, and the tale it has to tell seems to amply justify the Port Trustees in their present forward policy. The new wharf, which Lord Harris inaugurated last week at Karachi, is named after the popular Commissioner in Sind, to whose energetic support the work both of general harbour improvement and extended dock accommodation, owes a great deal. The James Wharf forms the third instalment of the increased facilities, for the docking of large vessels recommended nearly ten years ago by the Government of India. Exclusive of the Merewether pier, it brings up the total quayage to close on four thousand feet, thus enabling nine large steamers to be loaded simultaneously. No less than 26¼ miles of railway sidings line the wharves, and connect them with the North-Western State Railway. Not unnaturally the Port Trustees regard this new wharf as an additional reason why Karachi should again receive a share of the trooping traffic, and they claim that the accommodation is now fully adequate for that purpose. They urged upon Lord Harris, as they had a week or two before urged upon the Viceroy, "the manifest advantages" of the adoption of the shortest route, as a means of saving time in the event of frontier disturbance. As the change which Karachi so much opposes was made contrary to the recommendation of the Bombay Government, it was to be expected that Lord Harris would go further than the Viceroy in his expression of sympathy with the views of the Karachi Trustees. But sympathy is all that the Bombay Government can give. What slight military control they now possess will pass from them, as soon as the army re-organization scheme comes into force, and they are therefore unable to do anything. Even the Viceroy sought to relieve the Government of which he is the head from responsibility for the decision by telling his memorialists that the military authorities must have "the predominant voice" in the matter, and that the health and comfort of the troops must be the first consideration. The plain fact, however, is that the question is entirely one of expenditure. No matter how complete dock accommodation may be, it is not in itself sufficient to justify military debarkation at any particular port. Rest-house barracks will have to be provided at Karachi, and permanent buildings will be necessary on the North-Western Railway line. At present the Government of India have to be extremely chary of new undertakings but it may reasonably be assumed that the buildings we have mentioned will be erected as soon as there is the money to spare; for, as previously pointed out, the permanent establishment of the Multan route will enable the authorities to transfer the staff of the Deolali to the Karachi depot, and to utilise the barracks at the former place for the location of a British Infantry Regiment.

Turning now to the trade statistics for the year ending March last, we find that the entire value of the sea-borne commerce of Karachi, exclusive of Government stores, amounted to fifteen crores and sixty-three lakhs of rupees, as against eleven crores and twenty-eight lakhs in the previous year. This increase of thirty-eight and a-half per cent. is nearly five times as great as that of Bombay in the corresponding period. Of this addition four crores are in foreign, and only a-quarter-of-a-crore in coasting trade. The remarkable development revealed by these figures is doubtless largely due to the additional facilities that now exist both for transit and for dock accommodation. But special circumstances such as the abnormally good crops in Sind and the Punjab last year, have had a good deal to do with the progress now reported, and it is not to be expected that the development in Karachi trade during the current year will be in like rapid ratio. While the imports to foreign countries rose by thirty-five per cent. the exports increased by nearly sixty-four per cent. The increase is chiefly in raw cotton, pulse, bajri, and jowari, wheat, grain of other kinds, natural curiosities, linseed, rapeseed, tea, and tobacco. There is, however, a falling off in apparel, cotton piece-goods, indigo, hides, jute, gunny bags, and some other articles. The inference to be drawn from this enumeration is that Karachi is becoming more and more the centre for trade in raw materials, and that Sind and the Punjab, true to their conservative and agrarian traditions, are making little or no attempt to compete with the Bombay Presidency in regard to manufactured goods. The trade with the United Kingdom rose by nearly twenty-eight per cent. It is noticeable, however, that nothing was done to restore the balance of trade in favour of this country, for while the imports amounted to three crores and sixty-seven lakhs, the exports were only two crores and forty-nine lakhs. Only two years ago imports and exports were nearly equal, and in view of the importance which many observers attach to the balance of trade as affecting exchange, it is to be regretted that no attempt is made by the Collector of Customs to account for this remarkable alteration in the ratio in so short a period. The large increase in the imports of treasure from foreign countries is attributed to the heavy purchases of silver made by the natives up-country, when the price fell so greatly, consequent upon the closing of the mints. The silver from the United Kingdom was more than three times the value of the white metal forwarded to Karachi in the previous year. The trade with Belgium seems to be increasing by leaps and bounds, the imports having advanced sixty-eight and a-half per cent., and the exports by forty-three and a-half per cent. In the export trade with Germany the advance is still more marked, the figures being nearly treble those of the previous twelve months. The commerce with several other continental countries is also growing.

The development of the export trade in Indian produce is undoubtedly the most satisfactory feature of the statistics Mr. Coghlan has published. As Lord Harris pointed out the other day, even when the abnormal increase due to a boom in grain exports is disregarded, it is apparent that the trade of Karachi is steadily advancing year by year. The members of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce are hoping that now the Government of India have announced their intention to construct a railway connecting that port with Delhi, the line will be pushed forward with promptitude. The railway is certain to assist in the development of the Karachi trade, and will doubtless divert a share of the business from this port. But no matter how deep the pecuniary interest of some of the Bombay exporters may be in the retention of the *status quo*, no one can deny that Karachi, sharing as it does with four other ports the monopoly of the foreign trade for the Indian Empire, has just claims for the consideration shown it in the railway programme of the Government of India. Turning to the shipping statistics we find that the sailing vessels with cargo coastwise rose to twelve hundred, being an advance of a hundred. It is interesting to observe that, although, as we have seen, foreign imports were far in excess of exports, the number of vessels entering the port by the Suez Canal route was twenty less than in 1892-93, while the outward vessels passing through the canal were more than doubled. The diminution in the number of foreign vessels entering with cargo is, however, more than made up by the increased number of steamers entering the harbour *via* Bombay—a development due to the opening of the Shepherd line of steamers. The exports of raw cotton to Bombay rose by one-third, in consequence of the good crop in Sind and the Punjab and the good prices ruling here last year. From similar causes the wheat trade was trebled. On the other hand, the indigo sent to this port declined 66·75 per cent., this being due to the substitution by dyers of alizarine dyes for indigo. The decline of 16 per cent. in raw hides and skins received here from Karachi is laconically attributed in the report to "less mortality among the cattle." Consequent on the larger exportation of foreign wool direct to the United Kingdom, the trade with Bombay in this commodity decreased by 87·38 per cent., a fact which leads to the conclusion that the trade will before long become extinct. Referring to the other side of the account, we find that the goods sent from Bombay to Karachi are steadily increasing. This is notably the case in cotton tw

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Lord Sandhurst has been appointed to succeed Lord Harris as Governor of Bombay.

THE ARMENIAN QUESTION.

INTERVENTION ABANDONED.

The negotiations that were being carried on between the Powers regarding the necessity for joint action in the Armenian Question, have been virtually suspended for the present. The Continental Powers are inclined to await further accounts of the alleged atrocities before moving in the matter.

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

RESUMPTION OF FORWARD MOVEMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Telegrams received from Yokohama state that the Japanese stormed the town of Kinnymato in Manchuria. The Chinese troops made a stout resistance, but their lines being broken by the vigorous assault, they fled, leaving one hundred dead.

The Japanese second army is advancing unopposed on Fuchow, situated to the north of Port Arthur. Communication is maintained with the first army which is also continuing to advance.

COLLAPSE OF THE CHINESE LOAN.

Dec. 11.

The Chinese Loan which was about to be raised in London has collapsed. The firm of Messrs. Armstrong and Co., who were issuing the loan, have abandoned the undertaking on account of China seeking to raise other loans at higher rates of interest.

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

LANDING OF TROOPS.

Intelligence has been received here that seven hundred French troops have arrived at Tamatave from Reunion. It is expected that this detachment will occupy Tamatave until the arrival of the intended expedition.

RE-ASSEMBLING OF PARLIAMENT.

Parliament has been further prorogued, and is now summoned to meet for the despatch of business on February 5.

THE GOVERNMENT PROGRAMME.

STATEMENT BY LORD ROSEBERY.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Lord Rosebery addressing a large meeting at Devonport yesterday said that the Government would not allow the Conservative Party to force on an early dissolution of Parliament. The Government intend proceeding with the work laid down for next session after which they would ask the people for a mandate to deal with the question of the Lords' veto.

DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

PARIS, Dec. 12.

M. Burdeau, the President of the French Chamber, is dead.

LÉSE MAJESTÉ IN THE REICHSTAG.

OPINION OF THE GERMAN PRESS.

BERLIN, Dec. 11.

An active discussion is being carried on by the Press regarding the Socialist incident in the Reichstag, and the intention of the Government to prosecute the offenders. The Liberal papers prophesy the emphatic rejection of the sanction applied for by the Imperial Chancellor.

THE OUTWARD MAILS.

ADEN, Dec. 11.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Clyde, with the outward mails of the 30th ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 6 p.m., to-day, and the same Company's steamer Ballaarat left for Colombo and Australia, at the same time.

DEPARTURE OF MR. CURZON FROM KABUL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 12.

Mr. Curzon left Kabul for Kandahar on the 5th instant. He was most courteously treated by the Amir.

THE ASMAR BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

The Asmar Boundary Commission arrived at Jellalabad on the 10th instant. They were met just outside the city by the Sipahsalar and Staff, who conducted them to the encampment near Wazirbagh. The visits of courtesy were then exchanged with Afghan officials. The mission proceeds direct to Asmar.

WAZIRISTAN AFFAIRS.

PROBABLE PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT.

Latest news from Wano, under date the 10th instant, indicates that a peaceful settlement will be arrived at. News have been received by the Commissioner that the Mahsud Maliks, accompanied by Mullah Powindah will reach Khaisara, and the same evening bring the stolen property demanded under Government terms.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORTSAID, Dec. 11.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this afternoon.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, Dec. 12.

Mail steamer Bombay, from China, and Orient Line steamer Ophir, from Australia, arrived.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Lindisfarne left Hongkong for Singapore on the 11th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	2 5-8

The Manchester Market has been flat.

2½ per cent. Consols	102 7-8 ex.
3 per cent. Rentes	102¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	112¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	54 15-16
Bar Silver	27¾

The sum of about £200,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

POONA GYMKHANA RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 12.

The gymkhana meeting to-day was not very well attended, but was nevertheless an interesting meeting. The Maharaja of Mysore and party were present. The riding generally was fairly good.

1st Race.—"The Scurry."—Value Rs. 49. For all Arab and C. B. Galloways, 13-3 and under, that have never won a race of the advertised value of Rs. 49. Catch-weights over 11 stone. Distance, 2½ furlongs.

Mr Hewlett's sk bld cb p The Rat, 11st, Mr Benwell 1
Mr Hewlett's ch a gal Nawab, 11st, Owner 2
Mr Searle's w cb p Pharaoh, 11st, Mr A K Heyland 3
Capt Knight's ch a gal Joshua, 11st, Owner 0
Mr Bailey's g cb p Caummy, 11st, Mr Stuart 0
Mr Taylor's ch cb m Folly, 11st, Capt Bond 0
Capt Wells-Cole's g a gal Steve, 11st, Capt Baynes 0
Mr Bellhouse's ch a p Little Christopher, 11st, Mr Walton.. 0
C|E B's b a p Pathan, 11st, M Hichens 0
Mr Lock's g a p No Name, 11st, Owner 0

Pharaoh and Rat ran well together till near the post when Rat headed, winning by three lengths; a length separated the second and third horse.—Time, 28 secs.

Betting: 10 to 1 against Rat and Pharaoh; 5 to 1 against Polly; and evens against the rest.

2nd Race.—"Hack Stakes."—Value Rs. 49. For all Arabs and C.-B.s., that have not won a race Rs. 50 since 1st May, 1892. Catch-weights over 11 stone. Distance, 6 furlongs.

Mr Brent's ch a h Visitor, 11st, Mr Benwell 1
Capt Upperton's b a g Punch, 11st, Owner 2
Mr Walton's b cb m Olive, 11st, Owner 3
Mr Vincent's b a h Hero, 11st, Capt Bond 0
Mr W A Heyland's g cb g Stickphast, 11st, Owner 0
Mr Lock's ch a n Mustophi, 11st, Owner 0

Visitor won easily by two lengths. A poor third. Time, 1 min. and 34 secs.

Betting: Evens on Visitor.

3rd Race.—"Horse Cup"—Value Rs. 49. For all Maidens, 15 hands to carry 11st. 3lbs. added or deducted for every ½ inch above or below that height. Distance, R. C.

Capt Horne's b aust g Do Weel, 11st 3lb, Owner 1
Capt Lecky's b aust g The Wake, 10st 8lb, Capt Baynes 2
Capt De Wilton's dun cb m Mamie, 9st 7lb, Mr Waddington 0

Do Weel was well ridden and won by a length. Time, 39 secs. The Wake started as favourite.

4th Race.—"Desert Stakes"—Value Rs. 49. For all Arab and C. B. Galloways 13-3 and under that have never won a race of advertised value of Rs. 150 or over. 13-3 to carry 11st 0lb, W. for I. Allowances C. B's, 10lbs. Penalties. Winners of Rs. 40 (or over) once 5lbs, twice or oftener, 10lbs. Distance, ¾ mile.

Mr Brent's b a gal Tomtit, 11st 0lb, Mr Benwell 1
Capt Upperton's g a gal Rajah, 11st 0lb, Owner 2
Mr Harrison's g a gal Seazoll, 11st 0lb, Owner 3
Mr Rettie's r cb p Blue Pill, 8st 5lb, Owner 0
Mr Taylor's ch cb m Folly, 10st 4lb, Owner 0
Mr Searle's wh cb p Pharaoh, 10st 11b, Mr A K Heyland ... 0

Blue-Pill led to the home turn, where he was overhauled by the three ponies. Tomtit won by three-quarters of a length. A length divided the second and third horse. Time, 1 min. and 35 secs.

Betting: 6 to 4 on Tomtit; and 2 to 1 against Rajah.

5th Race.—"Pony Race."—Value Rs. 49. For all Arab and C.-B., ponies 13-2 and under, that have never won a race, value Rs. 150 or over. 13-2 to carry 11st W. for I. Penalties.—Winners of a race of the advertised value of Rs. 49 or over 7 lbs. twice or oftener 12lbs., C-Bs allowed 7lbs. Distance, 5 furlongs.

Capt Lecky's b a p Pebble 11st 7lbs, Capt Mercer 1
Mr Brent's b a p Silly, 11st, Capt Baynes 2
Capt Upperton's b a p Bashan, 11st 12lbs, Owner 3
C E B's b a p Pathan, 11st, Mr Hichens 0
Mr Hewlett's sk bl cb p The Rat, 9st 12lbs, Owner 0

Pebble led all the way and won easily by a length. A length between the second and third. Pebble started as favourite.

THE FORTHCOMING TOURNAMENT.

The enclosure on the Oval is now almost quite ready for the martial displays which will take place upon it next week. Most of the troops have already arrived, and are encamped along the enclosure abutting on Queen's Road. We are reminded that music will form a leading feature in the tournament by the notification that the band and pipers of the Royal Scots from Belgaum are expected to arrive to-day. Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy has very generously offered to forego any claim for payment for the seating accommodation he has provided, and the committee have accepted the munificent gift which is quite equal to a subscription of Rs. 4,000. A letter has been received from H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Limree intimating that he will come to Bombay to be present.

The honorary secretaries have received the following letter notifying a very liberal reduction of fairs upon the B. B. and C. I. Railway to up-country people visiting Bombay during the tournament:—

"With reference to your letter of the 7th instant I beg to inform you that 1st and 2nd class 'Xmas holiday concession tickets at a fare and one-third for the double journey will be issued over this railway for distances over 200 miles between 14th and 31st December, so that any person wishing to visit Bombay during the time that the Military and Naval Tournament is being held will be able to get the advantage of the Christmas concession rates, provided the journey is commenced on the 14th instant or subsequent date, and the distance travelled is not less than 200 miles.

The following is a list of subscription so far received:—

	Rs.
Messrs Greaves, Cotton and Co.	50
Messrs Ralli Brothers	100
Messrs Shepherd and Co	100
Messrs Chalk, Walker, and Smethem	30
Mr J Fachiri	100
Mr J C G Bowen	10
Messrs Lawrence and Mayo, Calcutta	16
Messrs Edglow and Goolabdas	100
Messrs Roughton and Byrne	50
Lieut-Col H G Meakin	250
H H Sir Takhtsingjee, KCSI, Maharaja of Bhownugger	1,500
Mr Felix Cornaglia	10
The Supt., P and O Co	200
The Agents, B I S N Co	150
General G F Blake	25
General R Owen Jones, C B	25
Mr Oomer Jamal	300
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart	100
Total Rs...	3,118

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A letter, signed "A. F. S.," which appears in your issue of this morning, contains the following remark referring to this railway, namely:—"There is no local down train from Victoria Terminus after 8 p. m." This does not convey a correct impression. There are down trains carrying local passengers, which run regularly at 22-45, 23-30, and 24 from Victoria Terminus. I may add in reference to what is said in the letter of "A. F. S." about the Tournament, that it was arranged, before his letter appeared to run a special train to convey local passengers and season ticket holders from Victoria Terminus at 24-30, that is, half-an-hour after midnight on each of the nights of the Tournament next week, namely, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. This train will run to Poona.—Yours, &c.,

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

December 12.

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE CHRISTMAS DINNER AND POOR FUND.

Captain Walshe asks us to state that he will be glad to receive any contributions which the charitably disposed may kindly subscribe for the Christmas dinner, which it is proposed to give as in former years. Any amount forwarded will be duly acknowledged in this journal. Any balance which may remain will be devoted to the Work-house Poor Box. Contributions of cast-off clothing are also acceptable, many of the vagrants being in want of clothing. Presents of cakes, fruits, &c., will likewise be thankfully received at this season. We feel sure Captain Walshe's appeal will not be made in vain, and that there are many who will gladly contribute towards a Christmas dinner for the inmates of the Government Work-house, notwithstanding the fact unfortunately that in too many cases they have themselves to thank for their present unhappy position.

A new biological station, open also to foreign students, is to be shortly available at Droebak, in south Norway. Droebak lies deep within the Christiania fiord, and can be reached from the capital in one hour and a half.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

It is announced by Proclamation that Victoria Island, St. Matthew's Island, and the Bird's Nest Group, and others to the north, off the coast of Tenasserim, are part of the dominions of her Majesty the Queen, and will henceforth be administered as part of Burma.

It is said that Mr. Ramchandra Pillay will press on the notice of the Madras Committee of the Congress, the iniquity and injustice of depriving the residents of towns within Native States administered under the authority of the Governor-General in Council of the advantage of newspapers. The question was raised last year at Lahore, but the Managing Committee of the Congress thought that they should not interfere with matters or questions referring to Native States.

All the disasters that have recently fallen upon China are amply explained. Her ill success in war, it appears, is not due to inferior armaments and military training, but to the appearance of a double halo round the sun on the second day of the second moon of the present year. Hence, according to the wiseacres of Pekin, the visitations of plague and cholera, the devastating floods, and the disastrous war, which, to their fears, all seem to point to heaven's displeasure and the end of the dynasty.

Among the telegrams sent off in connection with the St. Andrew's Dinner was one from the Scotsmen of Calcutta conveying their greetings to the late Viceroy. Lord Lansdowne's reply, although despatched on the 29th ultimo, owing to delay in transmission, did not reach Calcutta till the evening of the 6th instant. It was addressed to the St. Andrew's Committee, and is follows:—Warmest thanks and best wishes.

The latest news from Waziristan is decidedly satisfactory. The Abdue Rahman Khel maliks have come into the camp at Wano, announcing that the Mahsud maliks and the Mullah Powindah have agreed to accept the terms offered by Government and to return all the property looted before the 13th. If this is accurate, no expedition into Waziristan will after all be necessary, at least for the present. The surrender is evidently due to fear inspired by the presence of three brigades on the Waziristan frontier. Whether the tribesmen will maintain a peaceful attitude once this force is dispersed and the Delimitation Escort well away from the possibility of reinforcement, is a point upon which it is less easy to feel assured.

It is many weeks since anything was last heard about the new British dollar, but it is now known that there will be a delay of about a couple of months before the Bombay Mint will be in a position to commence work. The further time required is owing to some indecision as to the design on the front; instead of the Royal Arms, as at first intended, it was to have been a figure of Britannia standing up; and now it is thought that Britannia seated as usual with trident, &c, would be more desirable. Every new coin has to be submitted to Her Majesty for approval before the subsequent dies can be cut, in this way too there has been some delay. In the meanwhile those interested in obtaining dollars from the Bombay Mint early in the year will have to wait.

Nature has been plagiarising from Mr. W. S. Gilbert. In "The Precocious Baby" we read of the unhappy union between a cunning old blade and a beautiful young maid. Their offspring turned out to be a horribly fast little lad, who perished in enfeebled dotage at the age of five. This idea evidently tickled Nature's fancy, for the French Academy of Sciences have been investigating a very remarkable instance of rapid growth. It was that of a boy who at six years of age had grown to a height of five feet six inches. At the age of five this extraordinary specimen of humanity had grown a beard; his voice at this period changed, and he appeared a man of thirty. We are not surprised to hear that this phenomenon possessed great physical strength, and that he could easily lift to his shoulders and carry bags of grain weighing 200 lb. His decline was as rapid as his growth. At eight his hair and beard were grey; at ten he tottered in his walk, his teeth fell out and his hand became palsied. He died at the age of twelve. In his short life this youth played many parts, and he played them quickly too.

With reference to the Swazi name given to Sir. Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, Mr. Robert J. Colenso explains that it is derived as follows: "U Silomo, from i Silomo, which denotes a front or foremost man in war council, a 'brave;' i Silomo, from um Lomo, which means a mouth, beak, or entrance of anyting, such as gun or cave; front or advanced guard, head of a herd of cattle."

In support of the opinion that the national direction of taste in England is for early Tudor work, Grace Johnstone mentions in the "Studio" that some fine old Flemish furniture, bought in Brussels in '62, and said to have belonged to Rubens' house in the Place de Meir at Antwerp, was lately described in a sale catalogue at a southern watering place as "Early English,', and the auctioneer, on being remonstrated with for the incorrect designation, promptly replied that it was absolutely necessary at the present day to use the term in order to get people to come and look at the articles.

Dr. Scanes Spicer, reading a paper the other day before the Chemists' Assistants' Association on "Sneezing," told his hearers that the act of sneezing has always been regarded as supernatural, and by many races was held in reverence. Hence arose the custom, not even now altogether obsolete, of making some remark directly after sneezing. Sneezing was regarded as a sign of impending death during the plague of Athens. Many classical writers make especial reference to sneezing, and some supposed that during sneezing devils were expelled. Sneezing itself is a reflex nervous action, and is brought about by mechanical irritation to the ends of the nerve fibres which occur in the tissue of the nose. When this irritation occurs, whether it be due to a foreign body or change of temperature affecting the tissue of the nose, a nerve impulse is transmitted to the brain and certain nerve centres in the medulla oblongata are affected; this results in certain impulses being transmitted along the nerves to the muscles controlling respiration. By this means the egress of air during expiration is delayed, and the various exits are closed. When the pressure, however, reaches a limit, the exits are forced open, "a powerful blast of air is expelled and the patient sneezes."

Mr. Stacy Marks, R. A., has just been retailing more of his autobiography to the Bristol and Clifton Literary and Philosophic Club. It was while painting Chaucer's "Canterbury Pilgrims" for the Duke of Westminster at Eaton Hall, he received the most important commission he had ever had for birds and those birds led easily to birds in general, and to his learning to love, watch, and study them at the Zoological Gardens and elsewhere. Though always fond of animals, it was not till he was over thirty that he seriously thought of birds as a field for artistic treatment. He was then on a return journey from the south of France, in company with his old friend Mr. Calderon, R.A. They stayed a night at Amiens. Next morning, in the hotel garden, he came suddenly upon a pair of common white storks. He had, of course, seen storks before, but they never impressed him as these did. He believed they interested him more than all the churches, town halls, and, he blushed to say it, most of the picture galleries, they had seen in their wanderings. Towards the close of 1888 the Fine Art Society proposed a scheme for an entire exhibition of birds, and from being a casual visitor he became a constant frequenter of the Zoological Gardens.

When the Czar was Czarewitch he was much annoyed at the rumours of his delicate health, especially one that he had consumption. The St. Petersburg Correspondent of the "Tageblatt" says he determined to silence them at a Court ball about eight years ago. He asked the daughter of a Russian General to waltz with him, and he danced without stopping so long, indeed, till the lady nearly fainted. Escorting her to a seat, he said ostentatiously, in a loud voice, "Excuse me, madam, for having thus fatigued you; but I wished to show to-day that Russia possesses a Crown Prince full of life." After that nobody ever again spoke of his consumption.

Further details of the late bubonic plague at Hong Kong appear in the "further correspondence" between Sir William Robinson and the Colonial Office just issued. It brings the history of the plague down to the end of August, when the total mortality had reached 2,560. The disease is distinguished by peculiar swellings which appear first behind the ears, then in the armpits and between the legs. It is supposed to emanate from the ground in very dry weather. Two Japanese bacteriologists who went to Hong-Kong to report on the plague, and both caught it themselves, thought it identical with the great Plague of London. Sir William Robinson attacked it by the most vigorous sanitary measures. While the Governor, assisted by the naval and military doctors, were working heroically to deal with the plague and to isolate and cure the sick, defamatory and libellous placards were posted up in Hong Kong, and later on in larger numbers in Canton, attributing the most ghastly cruelties to the English doctors, charging them, in fact, with cutting open women, and with scooping out the eyes of children in order to make medicines for the treatment of plague-stricken patients. "Your lordship," writes Sir William Robinson to Lord Ripon, "will find it difficult to believe that after upwards of 50 years' occupation of Hong Kong, and after more than 50 years of benign, not to say paternal, government, Chinamen, residents in this British Dependency, could be found who were ignorant enough to believe such statements and treacherous enough to given them currency. Such, however, is unfortunately the case."

America, in its pride in "big things," takes its stand on waterfalls, rivers, and mountains, but acknowledges British superiority in the matter of tobacco boxes. The box which has been mainly instrumental in silencing trans-Atlantic boasting is that famous receptacle for the fragrant weed which is faithfully guarded by tho Overseers of the united parishes of St. Margaret and St. John the Evangelist, Westminster, as not only the biggest tobacco-box in the world, but an historical curiosity. A descriptive history of this cherished object' with many illustrations, is contributed by Mr. Harry How to the new number of "The Strand Magazine." Like Tenny son's "laborious orient ivory, sphere in sphere" it is a series of boxes, one fitting in the other and originating in a humble horn box believed to have been bought for fourpence at Horn Fair, Plumstead, nearly two centuries ago, by Henry Boreman, a Westminster worthy, who dwelt in Boreman's-court, on the south side of Gardner's-lane. Old Henry presented the little horn box, as a memento of himself to a society formed of past and present Overseers of the parish, who have gone on enriching it from that period with silver ornaments, and adding from time to time new cases painted and engraved with portraits ad contemporary scenes. Many curious stories and anecdotes are related by Mr. How of the box, or rather of the combination of boxes, which are now stated to weigh nearly one hundredweight.

An appeal has been put forth by the Rector of St. John's, Nevis, West Indies, for funds for the restoration of that Church on somewhat unusual grounds. It is observed that this edifice is of more than local interest, since it was here that Nelson "the great naval hero of the British Empire," was married to Mrs. Nisbett, March 17, 1787; this fact being attested by the entry in the register and by an inscription on a tablet erected by his wife on the south side of the sanctuary. "All citizens of the British Empire (says the Rector) owe Nelson a pepetual debt of gratitude; and to all, irrespective of creed, is this appeal made not to allow this church, so intimately connected with his life, to fall into ruin."

The Potsdam Law Court has had before it the case of the maid-servant Dorothea Schaffraneck, charged with setting fire to a farm-house in the village of Gatow, near Potsdam, in May last. The Emperor William, it will be remembered, hastening to the spot, aroused the workmen on his way, while he himself, bucket and axe in hand, entered the building. When he saw that the fire was not to be suppressed with so small a contingent, he alarmed the garrison at Spandau and the Berlin Fire Brigade. Six farms were destroyed, and it is said that the Emperor's promptness and forethought alone saved the rest of the village. Dorothea Schaffraneck was found guilty and sentenced to three years' imprisonment and "four years' loss of civil rights."

A Paris Correspondent, writes:—The war Minister seems to have made up his mind to let Captain Dreyfus be publicly tried, notwithstanding the great influence exerted to have the trial with closed doors. It has been found by the officer charged to investigate the Dreyfus affair that there is a case to bring before a court-martial.

"Another famous Paris restaurant has closed its doors says the *World*, this being Magny's, on the left bank of the Seine, which for some time was the favourite resort of the wealthier among the men of arts and letters. It was here that Roissini—of whom someone has said that he was never known to have shed a tear except when a truffled capon, which he had purchased at Geneva, was accidentally dropped into the lake—used to dine in the thirties, and that the "filet Rossini," which so many generations of gourmets have enjoyed, was "created" by Magny himself. Here, too, about twenty years later, came Sainte-Beuve, Gavarni, Dr. Veron, Taine. Baudry, Renan, George Sand, Paul de St. Victor, and other literary giants of that age, whose monthly dinners and the conversation which followed are duly recorded in the memoirs of the Brothers Goncourt, who were among the guests, and are thought by many people to have revealed more than they should have done. It was at Magny's also that, after the war with Germany, Victor Hugo was entertained upon his election to the Senate, one of the guests being Gambetta, who insisted upon haranguing the crowd which had assembled to cheer the poet. This was about the last episode of interest in the history of this famous restaurant, the original founder of which died several years ago, his son, who did not carry on the business, being head clerk in the Ministry of Public Worship!

It will be remembered that a couple of months ago a serious accident, attended with loss of life, occurred near the station of Appilly, in France, to the Paris-Brussels express. At the time grave allegations were made to the effect that the brake of the wrecked train had refused to act, and, moreover, that the signal-man who was the cause of the disaster had been on duty for so many hours that he could hardly be held responsible for his mistake. Those allegations seem to derive confirmation from a circular letter addressed to the railway companies by M. Barthou, the Minister of Public Works. After referring to the inquiry which he caused to be made into the causes of the Appilly accident, M. Barthou, declares that there are many cases where employes of the railway companies are kept at their work for great lengths of time at a stretch, in contravention of Ministerial circulars. Even where men have a good deal of leisure on and off during the day, it is pointed out that they should be enabled to have at least a clear eight hours' leave at night to enable them to have the necessary sleep. Further, it is pointed out that the brakes on the Chemin de Fer du Nord are not automatic, and the Company are enjoined to remedy this state of things with as little delay as possible.

A new form of the confidence trick, vastly superior to the old one, has been discovered by a Parisian swindler, and practised with successful results. The method adopted has been explained to the police by a coachman who had a small sum of money of his wife's to invest. The coachman, Dupuy by name, went to the Bourse, and among the outside dealers saw a gentlemanly-looking man, who got into conversation with him. According to the gentlemanly-looking man, it was the simplest thing to realise enormous profits by speculation. "Lend me two hundred francs," he said, "and I will guarantee to double it in less than an hour." The money was lent, and the stranger went off with it. Shortly afterwards he returned, and handed to Dupuy four hundred francs, saying—"That is nothing; it is only a beginning." Dupuy was anxious to make more money in the same way, but was told it was too late. "Come again to-morrow," said the stranger, "and bring with you a few thousand-franc notes, and you will see what you will see." The next day Dupuy returned with 3,000 francs in notes, and handed them to the successful speculator, who went off with the money, and has not been heard of again.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

At the usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Corporation, held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Hall, Mr. G. W. Roughton presided, and there were also present:—Captain Walshe Messrs. R. H. Vincent, S. Rebsch, Dr. Bhalchandra, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhai Visram, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Dr. Cowasji Hormurji, Messrs. K. M. Shroff, K. N. Kabaraji, Hurkisondas Narotumdas, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

SUIT FOR RECOVERY OF TAXES.

The Committee considered letter, dated 5th instant, from the Commissioner to the Secretary, forwarding with reference to the resolution of the Standing Committee, dated 10th October last, copies of letter from the Municipal solicitor, with it accompaniments on the subject of filing a suit against Mr. Watkins for the recovery of certain property taxes. The Commissioner requested that sanction should be given to such suit being now filed as proposed by the Acting Assessor and Collector.

After several interrogatories by some of the members the necessary sanction was accorded.

EJECTING AN INTRUDER.

The Committee considered letter, dated 5th instant, from the Commissioner to the Secretary, requesting sanction to a suit being filed in the High Court for the ejectment of Tatya Pandoo from the ground in possession of the Municipality and known as the Tank Bunder Burning and Burial-ground.

Dr. Cowasji wanted to know how long he was there.

The Commissioner replied that he had been there for a good many years.

Mr. Shroff enquired if the man was in a position to pay the costs.

The Commissioner thought he was not.

The Chairman: Is it, gentlemen, then, worth our while to incur expenses when the man is not in a position to pay the costs.

The Municipal Commissioner said that the man had been occupying the ground for a number of years without having any right or title thereto. The Municipal solicitors advised that the only legal course left open to them to get rid of the man was to file a suit in the High Court for ejectment, and to remove the structure erected by him.

Mr. Shroff suggested that they should act in such a way as to compel the man to bring an action against the Municipality to prove his right.

Dr. Bhalchandra remarked that a wall or fencing might be put around the structure raised by the man, which would make him go to court instead of their filing a suit and undergoing expenses.

Mr. Vincent would rather suggest that a ditch be dug round the structure and filled with water. (Laughter.)

Mr. Shroff would go a bit further and suggest the tiles of the roof of the structure might be removed. (A laugh.)

Mr. Acworth was of opinion that no other step except that advised by their solicitors could be taken in the matter. The other steps suggested by the members would bring the Municipality into difficulty.

Mr. Shroff asked if burning away the structure would put the matter to an end? (Laughter.)

Captain Walshe doubted if such a course was permissible in law.

Dr. Cowasji: How much is the ground worth?

The Municipal Commissioner replied that the ground was worth only a few rupees; but the price of the ground was not the point. They held the ground in trust, and were bound to take care of it.

Dr. Bhalchandra inquired if they could not prosecute the man criminally before a magistrate?

The Commissioner replied in the negative.

Dr. Bhalchandra: What will be the cost if we go to the High Court.

Mr. Shroff: From three to four thousand rupees.

The Chairman said that there was no other course but to go to the High Court under the circumstances stated by the Commissioner.

Mr. Hurkisondass related his personal experience in a similar case where a man had taken possession of his private property without any right or title. He had to spend about four thousand rupees to eject the man and regain possession of the ground.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal was in favour of filing a suit for ejectment. The property, he admitted, was not worth fighting for, but the question of principle was involved in the matter, and they must establish a principle.

The Committee sanctioned the filing of the suit for ejectment

Dr. Cowasji and Mr. Shroff alone voting against the proposal.

ANALYSIS OF DRINKING WATER.

The Commissioner had forwarded analysis of Tulsi, Vehar, and Tansa waters.

The Commissioner remarked that the unfiltered Tulsi Water was as bad as water in the Prince's Dock.

The Chairman wanted to know who prepared the analysis.

The Commissioner replied that the Health Department prepared them, but he believed those were not correct.

Dr. Viegas remarked that they must have more reliable analysis.

It was then resolved that the Health Officer be requested to furnish the Committee before the next meeting, with careful analysis of the unfiltered Tulsi water, made by himself.

The Committee then adjourned.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Clyde, with the English Mails of the 30th ultimo, left Aden, at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay harbour, at 8 p.m., on Sunday. The Clyde, which communicated, at Aden, with the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ballaarat, brings the following passengers:—

From London: Mr A F Pinhey, Mr E Lister, Mr F C Northcote, Mr W Hughes, Lieut H Freeland, Mrs Mackworth Young, two children and nurse, Miss F A Bilsing, Mr N Cohen, Mr Tamworth, Mr C E C G Charlton, two Messrs Charrington, Mr J L Fagan, Miss Pratt, Surg-Lieut-Col and Mrs R P Ferguson, Miss Ferguson and friend, Miss Young, Mr A Webb, and Mrs R F H Anderson.

From Brindisi: Mr and Mrs A W B Higgens, Surg-Major Baker, Mr W G Gray, Mr G G White, Mr H Treble, Capt Shepherd, Mrs de Courcy Hamilton, Mrs Bills, Mr Steele, Miss Steele, Mr R W Reid, Mr Oakshott, Mr. P A Scott, Miss Scott, Mr W Ahmed, Mr M A Kahir, Miss Dove, Capt C Harboard, Mr White, Mr and Mrs N Hearle and two children, Capt and Mrs. Tweddell, Miss Thompson, Major Beale, Mr H F Aston, Col and Mrs Gardner, Capt J A H Davies, Miss Cunningham. Mr and Mrs F H Warden, Lieut W C Black, and Mr. Dickmann.

From Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. Weed.

For Kurrachee: Mr G M Carter, Mr Broadway, Miss Green.

THE LONDON LYRIC COMPANY.

After an absence of over twelve months from Bombay, this company—decidedly one of the best travelling in the East—is about to re-visit us for a short season, the Tivoli Theatre having been taken for the purpose. Saturday next has been fixed for the opening night, when "Charley's Aunt" and a new variety bill will be presented by a combination which has had the good fortune to retain all the best-known artistes who delighted Bombay audiences night after night twelve months ago. The theatre is being renovated and re-seated with opera arm chairs, and with new carpets and fresh paint will be quite clean and comfortable. During the past year the company have had a very successful tour in China, Japan, and Java, and they come to us from Calcutta, where they have had a good run of ten weeks.

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. CANNING.

As stated yesterday, the Royal Indian Marine Steamer Canning, under the command of Captain G. E. Holland, arrived in harbour, on Tuesday evening, at 8 p.m. from Karachi, which port she left, on the 9th instant, at 7 a.m. with H. E. the Governor of Bombay and staff, consisting of the following officers:—Lieut. Col. T. Harris, Military Secretary; S. W. Edgerley, Private Secretary; Surgeon-Major, T. Martin, Medical Officer; Captains Poore and Cox, Aides-de-Camp, 1 clerk, and 27 servants. She has also brought details as follows:—Lieut. Fowler Butler, Royal Fusiliers; Surg.-Captain Clark, Medical Department; Lieut. Rooke, 5th Bombay Cavalry; Lieut. Palin, 30th Bombay Infantry; Mrs. Parker and child, Commissariat Department; Mrs. King and three children, Unattached List; 32 European details; 1 woman and 3 children, 6 native officers, 53 men, 30 followers, 2 women, and 8 children. Very heavy rain was experienced on the 10th instant, and the late arrival of the vessel was due to the adverse currents.

An almost forgotten Roman sculptor, Signor Assiglioni, who some time ago had a period of fame and fortune, died in poverty at Rome on the 16th ultimo.

THE FALL IN PRICES AND BIMETALLISM.

SIR W. HOULDSWORTH'S REPLY TO MR. SHAW-LEFEVRE.

On Nov. 20 at Bradford, in reply to the address given a short time ago to the members of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce by the President of the Local Government Board (Mr. G. J. Shaw-Lefevre) on the subject of "The fall in prices of commodities, with special reference to trade depression and bimetallism," Sir W. H. Houldsworth, M. P., addressed the members of the Chamber on the same subject. Mr. E. P. Arnold-Forster, president of the Chamber, occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said the Bradford Chamber of Commerce was always glad and anxious to hear both sides of a question. A short time ago they had a very clear exposition of the abstruse and difficult question of bimetallism from their member, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, and it was at once suggested in the Chamber that a reply should be invited from Sir William Houldsworth, as representing the other side.—(Hear, hear.) That was agreed to, and no sooner was Sir William Houldsworth approached on the subject than he willingly acquiesced and agreed to come there —(Applause.)

Sir W. Houldsworth, M.P., said the different branches of the subject might be conveniently arranged under the following heads—the cause of the fall of prices, the effects of the fall upon this country as a whole and upon certain classes, and the consequences which would follow the adoption of international bimetallism. With regard to the fall in prices, there was no doubt that the general level of prices during the last twenty years had fallen. How much it had fallen might, within certain limits, be an open question. As some people, however, had a difficulty in reconciling the operation of a general cause, such as the comparative scarcity of money, with the fact that the fall in prices had not been uniform, so that while some prices had fallen, others had risen, he might say at once that there was no real difficulty in the matter at all. A general force might be acting strongly and continuously in a certain direction, and yet other subsidiary forces might be at work at the same time, modifying and even neutralising the natural results which might be expected. What bimetallists said about prices which had risen in opposition to the dragging down force of an appreciating currency was that if it had not been for that appreciation the prices of those articles would have risen still higher. The fact that they had risen while others had fallen was no argument of itself against the general principle for which they were contending if on other grounds they could prove it to be true. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre denied that the fall of prices was due to the appreciation of money owing to its greater scarcity, and affirmed that it was due to the depreciation of commodities owing to their greater abundance. But the fact was, this way of stating the case was

NOT ONLY UNSCIENTIFIC

but absurd, and manifested confusion of thought. It was impossible to separate appreciation of money and depreciation of commodities from one another in that fashion. They were really the same thing viewed from different sides. Appreciation and depreciation were relative not positive terms. They expressed a relation. If one thing was higher than another, then the latter must be lower than the former. And when they were connected together (as money and commodities were, whenever one spoke of price), if the one went up, the other must go down. When, therefore, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre spoke of the large increase of commodities which had been placed in one scale and borne it down he stated a fact, but that fact was only half of the whole truth. The other half was the want of a counterbalancing increase in the quantity of money in the other scale, if the old level of prices was to be maintained. It was just because there had been a great increase of commodities during the last twenty years that a corresponding increase of money was required if prices were not to fall, and it was just because that corresponding quantity of money had not been forthcoming that prices had fallen. That was really the most important point in all this controversy. It was at the root of all the difficulty which people felt in understanding the currency question. It was at once admitted by everyone, and clearly apprehended by all, that if commodities increased in quantity the prices of commodities would go down. But why did they go down. People never thought of that. It was not, as was often [loosely imagined, because people did not want more of these commodities. The real and only reason why the prices of commodities went down when there was an increased sup

which was as useless and as ineffective upon prices as if it had never come from the mines at all. It was not drawn upon because trade was unprofitable, and because few would risk their capital in new industrial undertakings or commercial enterprises of any kind. Under these circumstances, what was the use of Mr. Shaw-Lefevre parading the increased production of the last six years as if it had all gone into active circulation when they knew it had not? Of course, the production of gold from the mines would have no effect upon prices when it was locked up in treasuries and banks as soon as it reached the surface. It was just because it had been so locked up, owing to the gold scare which had come over Europe and the unprofitable state of trade, and never entered into active circulation at all, that the increased production had had no effect upon prices. But when Mr. Shaw-Lefevre proceeded to build on that foundation the astounding conclusion that there was no connection at all between the quantity of money and prices he was

GROSSLY MISLEADING

them, for, as John Stuart Mill had said: "That an increase of the quantity of money raises prices and a diminution lowers them is the most elementary proposition in the theory of currency, and without it we should have no key to any of the others."—(Applause.) There was another argument against the appreciation of gold in Mr. Shaw-Lefevre's address which was so plausible that it very likely might have taken them in. It was that wages had not fallen so much as commodities. Indeed, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre said wages had risen—not only real wages, but money wages. Now, in the first place, he very much doubted the correctness of Mr. Lefevre's facts if he meant that the total earnings of the working classes had increased. Even if Mr. Lefevre's facts were quite correct, his argument was superficial and faulty. He was at a loss to understand what authority there was for Mr. Lefevre's statement that "both parties to the controversy in the Royal Commission admitted that if gold had appreciated wages would be affected equally with commodities, and that wages would fall in a corresponding ratio." Wages were never affected simultaneously and proportionately along with the prices of commodities. Labour was not bought and sold in a wholesale market day by day as commodities were. Wages were ultimately regulated by the demand for and the supply of labour. But the demand for labour was not regulated by daily transactions in a labour market in which the prices daily rose and fell as in the case of commodities. The industries of the country did not stop immediately prices went down. In fact they often carried on, under such circumstances, more vigorously than ever, in order to increase production and reduce cost. Except so far, therefore, as lower prices and unprofitable trade tended to discourage fresh industries and new enterprises which might give work to the increasing population, there was nothing in the contraction of money which could forcibly reduce wages, until the time arrived, as it must ultimately do if the depression continued long enough, when mills and works were closed and the workpeople were absolutely discharged and thrown upon the streets. Moreover, as labour became more efficient through improvements and inventions and economies labour demanded and was able to obtain a greater share of the results of that greater efficiency, so that while capital got less labour got more of the total return. This was only one of the natural results of higher and more extended civilisation.—(Applause.) But this progress in the march of labour had nothing whatever to do with the appreciation of money and the fall of prices. It would proceed whether prices were high or low whether trade was.

GOOD OR BAD.

If trade were good and profitable to the capitalist the advance of labour to a comparatively higher position of material and social advantage would proceed more rapidly. If trade were bad and the aggregate returns of industry low it proceeded more slowly. But nothing could absolutely arrest it except a collapse of industry altogether. Then labour would be absolutely driven to take its share in the disastrous consequences of falling prices, and wages might make up for lost time by coming down with a run. He could not develop this wage aspect of the question as fully as he would have liked owing to want of time. All he could say was that as far as he could judge, the working classes themselves did not take that optimist view of their condition and prospects with which Mr. Shaw-Lefevre delighted them. What he had to point out to them was that whether wages were higher or lower they proved absolutely nothing as to the appreciation or non-appreciation of gold. If they did not participate in the general fall of once, it was because other forces were at work resisting the action of the general movement. Wages are always the last to fall, and in former days they were always the last to rise. Ultimately, however, wages must and would feel the effect of the contraction and consequent appreciation, of money. But that time had not yet come. Still, the prolonged and serious strikes which had unfortunately occurred in some of our great industries were the first rumblings of the storm which threatened industry in this and other countries. Up to now the workers in our great industries had been to a great extent shielded from bad weather by the capitalists, who had stood before them and borne the brunt of the blast. If it got worse the capitalists would disappear. But at all events any immunity from loss which the working classes might have up to now enjoyed was no proof, as Mr. Shaw-Lefevre seemed to imagine that there had not been a contraction of money. As the *Statist* in a very able article on Mr. Shaw-Lefevre's address showed, the question of wages had no bearing whatever on the contention of bimetallists that

A CONTRACTION OF MONEY,

relatively to commodities had taken place, and that this contraction was the real cause of the fall in prices. As to the effect of a fall of prices upon this country as a whole, and upon certain classes, he found a most extraordinary argument in Mr. Shaw-Lefevre's address. It was to the effect that England as a whole was the creditor of all the world to the extent probably of over fifteen hundred millions sterling payable in gold, that if gold prices fell the interest on the debts would have to be paid in a greater quantity of produce of all kinds, but that while England gained other countries as a whole did not necessarily lose. Now if England "gained" because the debts due to her were gold debts, did not this prove that her gold debt had become more valuable?—(Hear, hear.) What was this but an appreciation of gold in the clearest possible form? It was useless for Mr. Shaw-Lefevre any longer to argue against their contention when he himself had furnished one of the most convincing demonstrations of its truth. But Mr. Shaw-Lefevre said though it was true that England gained by her gold debt becoming more valuable, that was of no consequence to the debtors, because they were either producing more commodities or producing the same quantity at less cost than formerly. So the debtors sustained no loss though the creditors gained. Did Mr. Shaw-Lefevre suppose that there could be increased production without increased labour? Even in the case where the increase arose from the beneficence of Providence in the form of abundant harvest was there no increased labour required, and no increase of cost involved in reaping the larger harvest, in packing the increased quantity for market, and in conveying it across the sea? In the case of increased acreage of cultivation the increased expenditure of labour and of capital was apparent. Did this represent no loss to the debtors? And did not this loss arise from the fact that their debt to England had

BECOME HEAVIER

not from any action of theirs, because gold had risen in value? This was also the answer to the second suggestion—viz., that if, by economies in production or carriage, two blades of grass could be made to grow and could be sent to England at the same cost as it took to send one before, the debtor nations were no worse off. Here again he would ask, were all the advantages of the inventions and improvements of this nineteenth century to go to the enrichment of the inactive gold creditors whether they were individuals or nations, and no part to go to the toilers or workers, simply because they happened to have contracted debts which were mounting up every year to an ever-increasing amount by the silent appreciation of gold?—(Hear, hear.) He did not know what they thought of an argument against a reform of our currency system such as the one addressed to them on the ground of England being a creditor nation, but he ventured to say that one more crude in its conception, more untenable in its logic, or more reprehensible in its morality he did not remember to have seen seriously put forward before.—(Applause.) Mr. Shaw-Lefevre believed that the average condition of the labouring population, which formed three-fourths of the whole, was better now than it was before 1870. He (Sir William) did not doubt it. It would be a great reflection on the progress of civilization if it were not so. But upon these two questions arose which Mr. Shaw Lefevre had not answered. The first was—was he quite sure that this improvement in the condition of the working classes would continue if prices continued to fall? The second was—would not the improvement both material and social, have been greater if the level of prices had not fallen?

SERIOUS LOSSES.

of various kinds, sustained by various classes of the community, were admitted. Would not the country have been richer but for these losses? Would not trade and industry have been more active—would not greater developments of all kinds have taken place both at home and in India and our colonies? In one word, would we not have been better off, and would not all classes of the community have benefited by the greater increase of wealth and the greater abundance of all things, if our exertions, instead of being paralysed by the increased burden of indebtedness to the gold men, had been allowed free play and healthy encouragement?—(Hear, hear.) The real evil of a continuous fall of prices such as we had been experiencing and which was still progressing was that by increasing the burden of debt and continually depreciating to a lower and a lower point the values of property and stocks of all kinds, and by increasing the cost of production, it discouraged enterprise and industrial activity and ultimately paralysed it. The consequence was that the healthy development of the world's resources and the world's wealth, upon which the happiness and welfare of the human race so much depended was being gradually but most certainly retarded. As to the consequences of the adoption of international bimetallism, one of the most important would be that it would aid us once for all of the difficulties—both commercial and financial—which we were suffering under in our government of and our commercial relations with our great dependency of India.

THE INDIAN IMPORT DUTIES.

did not directly affect Bradford, but they knew enough of the action of hostile tariffs in the United States of America to comprehend what a reactionary and humiliating policy it was which this Free-trade country was driven to pursue, in regard to one part of the Empire, when it was compelled to impose duties on British manufactures going into India, simply and solely because we obstinately adhered to the maintenance of two separate standards of value. Bimetallists were not opposed to a gold standard of value—on two conditions. The first was that it must be shown that the supply of gold would be sufficient to maintain something like a stable general level of prices, notwithstanding a continuous increase of commodities, which it was most undesirable in the interests of humanity to discourage, The second condition was that all the nations of the world must at once adopt that standard, so that international trade might thrive and grow without let or hindrance owing to the existence of different and ever-varying currencies. If these conditions could be complied with, there was no objection to a gold standard: But they could not. No one pretended that there was likely to be sufficient gold produced to enable all nations to adopt the gold standard. On the other hand, one-half of the world used the silver standard and preferred it. Under these circumstances they advocated a joint standard which would practically give all the benefits of a monometallic standard and do no real harm to any nation under the sun.—(Applause.)

A number of questions were afterwards put and answered, and a hearty vote of thanks was then accorded to Sir William Houldsworth for his address, on the motion of Mr. T. F. Firth, president of the Heckmondwike Chamber of Commerce, and seconded by the Mayor of Bradford.

THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BAZAAR.

As will be seen from an advertisement in another column his Excellency Lord Harris will open a sale of work to-morrow (Friday) afternoon, punctually at four o'clock in the Town Hall. The sale is being held with a view to obtaining funds for carrying out a long-cherished project of this Association, of which H. E. Lady Harris is president and Mrs. H. Birdwood vice-president. The lack of rooms of its own has all along been regarded as an impediment to extended usefulness; and it has also been felt that an equal need existed for the provision of boarding-house accommodation for young women fighting the battle of existence for themselves in Bombay, whether members of the Association or not. Attempts were made some years ago to establish such a place, but the great cost of house-rent prevented the plan from being fairly tried. In January of this year Lady Harris expressed her intention to organize a bazaar, in February next, at which the Young Women's Christian Association were to furnish a stall, and from the proceeds of the whole, her Excellency proposed to give the Association one-third towards the Girls' Home. But as Lady Harris is not returning to India, this project fell through, and consequently it was decided to have a sale of what has been made and collected by friends during the past year, leaving further efforts, that may be necessary, to the future. Her Excellency not being in India to fulfil her promise, Lord Harris has kindly consented to help to fill up the gap caused by her absence by opening the bazaar to-morrow afternoon. The Association has now Rs. 7,500 in Government paper, of which Rs. 3,500 have been raised by collections and donations during the year. They are hoping to receive another payment of between one and two thousand rupees from the liquidators of the late Oriental Bank, and Lady Harris has agreed that the Rs. 2,000 given for the Girls' Club should be made over to the Building Fund. All these together, however, will only make up half the sum required, and with a view to bridging over this deficit the bazaar is being held. The sale will be open from 4 to 7-30 p.m. on Friday, and on Saturday it will be open for purdah and other ladies only from 3 to 4 p. m., and then to the general public until 10-30 p. m. The proceedings will be enlivened by short selections of music and a well filled refreshment buffet will be amongst the other attractions.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTICE.

THE following notice has been issued:—

With effect from to-morrow, Wednesday, the 12th December, and until further orders the tariff per word in messages between India and Europe will be increased to rupees three and annas thirteen and a half; rupees seven and annas ten, via Suez and Teheran, and five annas less via Turkey. Two annas a word to be added from offices in Burma.

Press messages from India and Burma to United Kingdom, via Suez or Teheran, one rupee four annas and a half and two rupees eight annas per word.

Complete revised tariff to all other places will shortly be issued, and to be acted on from date of receipt.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Superintendent, Central Telegraph Office.
Bombay, 11th December, 1894.

THE MADRAS ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS.

THE disputes between the Madras Electric Tramways Company and the Electrical Construction Company, the contractors entrusted with the work of construction in Madras, have culminated in litigation at home. One effect of this has been to threaten the progress of construction in Madras. This morning an angry crowd might have been seen clamouring on the North Beach Road. Enquiry elicited the statement that the workmen on the Madras Tramways works were clamouring for their wages which were some days overdue. A correspondent describes a very similar incident which took place this morning at the Power station on Rundalls Road. Mr. Chalk, the local representative of the Madras Tramways Company, says that he does not exactly know what are the issues in dispute at home between the two companies. The chief issue, however, is that the Tramways Company charges the Construction Company with breach of contract in not completing their work within the specified time. Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. who are the local agents of the Construction Company, say that up till now the Madras Electric Tramways Company have made all payments locally on behalf of the Construction Company; but the disputes in England have evidently caused this arrangement to be put a stop to, hence, probably, the clamouring of the workmen this morning. They also say that they are authorised to make payments on behalf of the Construction Company, but their difficulty lies in determining the charges, which properly ought to be borne by the Construction Company and those which should be borne by the Tramways Company. This point will require a reference home by telegram probably. Besides being hampered by the *laches* of the Construction Company, Mr. Chalk asserts that his company is also hindered by shareholders owing shares to the extent of over a lakh of rupees refusing to pay up until compelled to do so by law; he has accordingly been forced to file suits in the local courts for the recovery of share-money aggregating about Rs. 40,000 —*Madras Mail.*

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 12th December, 1894.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	10	7	10 p.m.	41	37
Teheran	12	8	42 a.m.	0	24
Suez	12	2	50 p.m.	0	19

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 12th December, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	29	...	3
" Karachi	...	21	..	8
" Madras	...	20	..	1

THE BARODA COMMISSION-OF-ENQUIRY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, DEC. 10.

AFTER sixteen days' adjournment the court opened to-day when Mr. Gokhale, pleader for the defence, applied for further postponement, at least till Saturday next, on the ground that Mr. Bapat had not written out a complete statement which he proposed to put in. Mr. Branson objected to any postponement being granted on the ground that the time already allowed to the defence was sufficiently long. He, however, left it to the discretion of the court whether to grant the application or not. The President considered that the time allowed was sufficient for preparing the defence, and he, therefore, declined to grant any further adjournment; but he made this concession that the court would rise at three o'clock (Bombay time) instead of five o'clock in order to give time to the defence to write out the statement. Mr. Bapat in his statement first referred to the sixteen days' adjournment granted to him stating that the time allowed was too short to enable him to make a complete defence. He also referred to the application made by Mr. Khare for permission to file a written defence after the examination of the witnesses for the defence, and which was refused by the Commissioners, being a distinct departure from the rule laid down in the Code. He had to content himself by placing before the court some facts which he considered important, and which were not placed before the Commissioners together with such general comments upon the evidence for the prosecution as the limited time at his disposal could allow. As the matter stood, he had necessarily to speak of certain facts, to be proved by the witnesses intended to be called by the defence, in a somewhat uncertain tone, the more especially so because some of the important official documents which he required for inspection were claimed to be privileged, and this had imposed upon him the necessity of alluding to them only in a general and in vague terms. He requested their honours to read the statement along with the additional evidence, and in the light which the additional evidence would throw upon it. Before criticising the evidence for the prosecution, he thought it necessary to draw the court's attention to certain facts which, he hoped, would throw light on the nature and genesis of the cases under enquiry. The Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta, the learned counsel for the prosecution, had told them that the Commission was not appointed to enquire into either the policy or working of the Settlement Department. He (Mr. Bapat) fully accepted this statement of the learned counsel if he meant thereby to convey that this commission was not constituted for the purpose of examining the rules of procedure or principles adopted by the Settlement Department with the object of carrying out the work entrusted to it by his Highness' Government. But if the learned counsel meant thereby to exclude from this enquiry certain facts connected with the working of the department which was calculated to explain how the present cases had originated, he (Mr. Bapat) took exception to his statement. Like every criminal case, this one had also its history, and what the history was could not be understood without some knowledge of the origin and working of the Settlement Department in Baroda. Besides as it was the gist of most of the charges against him that he abused the powers said to have been entrusted to him in his official capacity, it was absolutely necessary to meet those charges, to show how the several matters to which they related were officialy disposed of so far as he was concerned, and for this purpose he referred the Commissioners to Mr. Elliot's progress report of the Survey and Settlement Department; and proposed to call out only such facts as would clearly exhibit the dangers and risks of the position he was placed in, and the changes he had to encounter, of being misrepresented and misunderstood in carrying out what must always be an unpopular measure under Government orders. In the time of his Highness the late Khanderao Maharaja the Department had been an object of public attack, which was, however, then put down but his successor deemed it expedient to abolish the tax in favour of the opponents, thus giving rise to the impression that it was the resistance to the authority which had caused the Government to surrender. He did not believe that the impression had yet died away. He (Mr. Bapat) admitted that the question was not pertinent to the present enquiry, but he referred to it here merely to show that it was a department, which by the very nature of the work entrusted to it was sure to create enemies all round. It was at best an unpopular department, and those who worked in it always stood exposed to the risk of being attacked, justly or unjustly, by the people affected by the measure. Under ordinary circumstances Mr. Elliot, being the head of the department, would have been the object of public attack, but as an English officer he was far too above the reach of interested opposition of designing persons and the attack was, therefore, naturally directed against his subordinates. To the common people the hand that executed was alone visible, and was regarded by them as the author of their misfortune. Although the learned counsel had said that the Commission had nothing to do with the policy, and principles, or the working of the Settlement Department the propriety of the Government's order depriving Munshi Inaetulla of Matavalship of the Juma Masjid at Baroda—which post he and his ancestors had held for over a hundred years—was called into question. The learned counsel for the prosecution had also indulged in similar remarks about the interpretation on the sanad granted to the Inamdar of Visol. The question of the justification of the Settlement Department had been already fought out and decided, if he mistook not in favour of the Department not only by this Government but by the Government of India. The present cases arose out of the attacks originally made against the department itself. After giving a short history of his official career he said that his salary from Rs. 225 in 1887 which had increased by regular gradation to Rs. 575, plus Rs. 100, as travelling expenses, had enabled him to save Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 4,000 a year during the last three or four years of his service. He then wished to draw the court's attention to the position which he occupied in the Settlement Department. It was true as said by Mr. Mehta that Mr. Elliot had in a paragraph in his report defined his (Mr. Bapat's) duties as assistant to the Commissioner, and that according to Mr. Elliot's statement the executive work of the settlement was largely entrusted to him, and that he also gave advice on proposals made to Government. In his capacity as assistant he had to bear his own share in the trials which the department was subjected. The cry that the settlement measure was a harsh one and was being harshly carried out by the department, not under any control, and that it had given rise to discontent was distinctly and loudly raised in the latter part of 1893. Although there was an inaudible murmur sometime before it, and the persons who had lost their rights or incomes soon found influential persons to support their claim in the Government. In 1892 he first heard of a regular complaint against the department with reference to the manner in which the *ghirassia* redemption measure was carried out. It might now be contended that the persons who made the complaint failed because they were not in possession of materials available for the prosecution to prove their allegations, but Mr. Bapat asked the court to regard the excuse as unsatisfactory. A second attack was made against the department at the close of 1892 when Mr. Elliot insisted upon an enquiry into the work done by his subordinates, but the informants withdrew, and as Mr. Elliot had said, they (his subordinates) were rewarded by Government and he (Mr. Bapat) was promised an *asami* on his retirement from the service. Mr. Elliot's evidence would have been of importance to him in this and other respects, but the Commissioners had ruled that it was not in their power to secure it.

Mr. Bapat then entered into the third attack against the assistants and clerks of the Barkhali branch in the Settlement Department, which had resulted in the present prosecution being instituted.

(*To be continued.*)

PUBLIC WORKS IN SALSETTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Would you allow me to suggest to the Taluka Local Board of Salsette the advisibility of improving the Gorai-Borivli Road? It is not only in a bad state of disrepair, but it is defective in many respects. Of these, I should mention the want of pitching, metalling, and consolidation. The absence of piers in connection with the Government ferry at the Ambavni creek is also a great drawback. A certain gentleman offered to carry out the work at his own cost. The Board rejected the offer, because (I think) the proposer asked that the piers should bear his name. The people asked that the Board might carry out the work themselves, but the Board turned a deaf ear to the request. Here ends the matter. Let the higher powers hear of it.—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 11. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it" will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 83, Farringdon Road, London, England

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is very interesting to learn that the Allahabad University, the youngest of all Indian Universities, has set apart a sum of money annually to be spent in giving prizes to those who might come out successful in gymnastic sports held every year for the purpose. Now, what is the Bombay University going to do in this matter? Is any practical good to result from the speeches of Dr. Bhandarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Ranade, or is all to end in smoke? Mr. Ranade, if I remember right, informed the public in one of his letters to the Press, that the controversy would not be without some practical good achieved. It is of no use to us to inquire if Mr. Ranade had anything to do in the matter, which led our Government to issue their recent resolution on physical exercise, which, by the way, must be considered as the most satisfactory solution of the problem before them. Now, unless Mr. Ranade, or the Graduates' Association, has some original plan to put forward, they might be asked, through the medium of your paper, to get the example of the Allahabad University followed here also. No one will deny the good results surely to be followed from such a step. The Allahabad University is a creation of yesterday, and yet can spare money to be spent in encouraging physical exercise amongst its graduates and under-graduates. Why not "Urbs Prima in Indis" follow one of her younger sisters, if quite unable to do anything better? The Anglo-Indians have certainly less opposition from the educated Natives in Allahabad than in Bombay. Now, if the Allahabad University be behaving better than the Bombay University, in certain matters, on account of this very fact, it really forces upon us some very painful considerations. Dr. Bhandarkar, Mr. Ranade, Mr. Sayani, and those members of the Graduates' Association, who took hours in moving even a vote of thanks or seconding it, at the last annual meeting of their Association, are all very influential personages, and are closely connected with the University management. Why should they not lay us under great obligation by doing something in the matter? With the problem of physical exercise is connected another equally difficult—I mean the "high pressure system." All the abovenamed gentlemen have admitted the evil resulting from it. What are they now doing to lighten it? Will it be done so by forcing one more paper in vernaculars on the victims already groaning? No thoughtful native should have any objection to swallowing up any pill prescribed by Mr. Ranade, but Mr. Ranade should think twice before giving any more power in the hands of examiners like the Persian examiner of the last Matriculation Examination of massacring the innocents. The examiners have not the same sympathy nor the same deepness which Mr. Ranade was suggesting while moving his proposition. Fortunately, however, the matter has dropped at present. I am myself a great admirer of vernaculars, and I wish that they should have some place in our University. I shall, if possible, try to put before you a plan for the same hereafter, and you will then see how far Mr. Ranade's motion would have fulfilled the desire. I am, at present, writing to you on physical exercise, and may tell you something which may be news even to you who supply news to others. Bombay, as you know, can at present boast of four gymkhanas, three of which have secured that part of the city which is the only place where children might go to play, and grown up persons to breathe the untainted air of the sea and refresh their eyes and mind. Are these gymkhanas for the humble public or the recreation clubs intended for the use of those who are already blessed with a splendid house in town and a garden-house or two, either at Mahaluxmi or on the Malabar Hill? This seems to have attracted the attention of the learned Rector of St. Xavier's College, who has very appropriately flung a taunt at the Government, in his letter expressing the opinion of that Institution as regards the expediency of compulsory physical education. The Government have, in my opinion, discouraged, rather than encouraged, open-air exercise, by allowing so many buildings to be raised on the Chowpati seashore, and by granting extensive areas to the three recreation clubs in the most enjoyable part of our city. Gymkhanas are, by their nature, places where only a limited class can have access. The man of humble means cannot go there, and as our schools and colleges are filled up by children of such men, gymkhanas are useless to them. The matter becomes still worse when they happen to be managed by aristocratic persons, whose first wish generally is not to allow men of ordinary status to approach them. To illustrate this, let us select the Hindu Gymkhana. You must be remembering the various complaints which were ventilated through the Press against its committee for neglect of duty and dilatory habits, the inherited property of the Hindus in general. It has, however, now been opened and so far the Hindus are to be congratulated. But if you inquire into its present internal affairs, you will find sufficient reason for your own interference. The thing which occupies the attention of influential members there, is not how to make the path smoother for the common people but how to shut them out from the premises of their gymkhana. They cannot enjoy their time well if the number of members increases. They are discomfited if they come in contact with those who are not of their own rank and file. The Parsees are the people who have taste for open-air games, and they are also better-off on the whole in their circumstances. That part of the Hindu community which takes education is poorer, and stands badly in need of encouragement for physical exercise. The Parsees have kept Rs. 5 as the entrance fee for a membership in their gymkhana, and we may naturally conclude that the Hindus should have equal, if not less. But see the facts. The Hindu gymkhana has Rs. 10 for its entrance fee, and some members still consider it less than it ought to be. It was but recently that one of our graduates brought in a proposal to reduce this fee, and the result was, that not only his proposal was vehemently opposed and rejected, but during the debate it was openly given out that reduction of this fee would make the gymkhana crowded. Is this justice? Had not the Government in their mind, when they granted the site, the greatest good of the greatest number? Again, shall we ask why our politicians who urge the Government to make primary education cheaper, physical exercise compulsory, &c., do not come forward in such matters where they are sure of success? Again why is our Native Press absolutely silent in these matters? Why has this Press neither praise nor censure for those who manage or mismanage institutions of this kind, while it is moving heaven and earth in exposing the sins of Government, be they real or imaginary? Where is Mr. Malabari, whose pen is always ready to support the weak against the strong? Is the *Indian Spectator* also going to prefer the high class topics of the day, such as the speeches of the officers of Government, the relations of various European Powers, the defects of the educational system, and its victims, and leave the various kinds of private and charitable institutions to take care of themselves?—Yours, &c.,

December 10. MOSQUITO.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 12.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Durban, Lourenco and Marques, interrupted. This cuts off communication with South Africa via Bombay and Aden.

With effect from tomorrow Wednesday twelfth December and until further orders the tariff per word in messages between India and Europe will be increased to rupees three and annas thirteen, half rupees seven and annas ten, via Suez and Teheran five annas less, via Turkey two annas a word to be added from offices in Burma. Press messages from India and Burma to United Kingdom via Suez or Teheran one rupee four annas half two rupees eight annas per word. Complete revised tariff to all other places will shortly be issued and to be acted on from date of receipt. Rates increased by one anna to Russia (including Caucasus) Via Teheran or Suez (excluding Caucasus) via Turkey or Turkey, Oddessa Turkey (Europe) via Fao, Suez, Teheran, Oddessa or Teheran, Roumania, Annam Cochin China, Java, Penang, Singapore, Siam, Tonquin, via Moulmein or Madras Aden via Bombay Persia except Gulf via Bushire. Bushire via Karachi Gwadur and Jask via Karachi Russia (Asiatic) all places via Teheran Turkey (Asia) all places via Fao and Suez. Egypt all places via Turkey El Arish or Suez. Rates increased by two annas to Turkey (Europe) via Teheran, Batoum, Hongkong, South and West Australia, Victoria, New Zealand via Madras or Moulmein Russia Asiastic 1st and 2nd region via Turkey or Suez Turkey Asia all places via Teheran Batoum Seychelles via Bombay Aden North America all places (except Bermuda) via Teheran or Suez or Turkey. Rates increased by three annas to Shanghai, Philippine Islands, Japan, New Caledonia, New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania via Moulmein or Madras Mauritius Zanzibar Durban via Bombay, Aden rates increased by four annas to Fusan via Moulmein or Madras. Cape Colony, Natal (other places) via Bombay, and Aden.

THE Gwalior festevities commence on Friday next, the Governor-General's Agent, Colonel Barr, and the other guests arriving in camp that afternoon. The ceremony of the investiture will take place at 5 p.m. on Saturday afternoon as will be followed by a banquet in camp with an illumination of the Fortress and fireworks. The remaining three days are to be given up to amusements of various kinds, a review of the Gwalior State troops on the morning of the 18th being the most serious function on the programme.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 4th December:—Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 27th November, 1894, reporting that Mr. Thomas Mason Whitehead, Master of the B. I. S. N. Company's coasting steamers, has been examined and found qualified to perform the duties of a Special Pilot for coasting steamers, and recommending that Government be requested to publish the usual notification.

Resolution.—Government should be addressed in the usual terms.

Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 29th November, 1894, reporting that, owing to the bottom of the timber pond CC1 being now very soft, the *nowghanies*, when lifting timber at the bottom of the slopes, sink to their knees in the mud and can only lift the logs with very great difficulty; and proposing that a space 40ft. by 40ft., opposite the two slopes in the south-west corner, which are most used, be roughly paved at a cost of Rs. 336 with rubble so as to give the *nowghanies* a firm foothold.

Resolution.—Sanctioned against the estimate for deepening the timber pond.

Read letter from Mr. Sorabjee Ruttonjee Contractor, dated 16th November, 1894, enquiring if the plot of ground near the Trustees' Administrative Offices is to be sold for building purposes, and the terms on which the Trustees will be willing to sell it. Read proceedings of the Land Committee advising that the applicant be informed that the Trustees never sell land on the Mody Bay Estate, and are not at present prepared to lease any part of the plot referred to, as they may require it for their own purposes.

Resolution.—A reply should be sent in the terms recommended.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 15th October, 1894, recommending that the pay of the two bell peons on the Elphinstone Estate be increased from Rs. 10 to Rs. 11 a month each from 1st April, 1895, as the men are tied down by their duties a great deal and have to be always at hand whenever required, and therefore something more is demanded of them than of the ordinary peons.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

Read proceedings of the Finance and Establishment Committee stating that the Docks Superintendent's proposals involve an increase of Rs. 65 a month, and recommending that it be allowed as the work has undoubtedly largely increased, and the total cost is more than covered by the fees levied for the carpenters' services.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 3rd December, 1894, forwarding plan, showing that there is hard ground above 55·00 T. H. D. (the level of the channel), 10 feet and in some places 15 feet out from the harbour wall, which it is advisable to have removed, and stating that the approximate cost of levelling down to 55·00 T. H. D. all high rock and moorum more than 5 ft. from the wall, and to 58·00 (the level of the footing course) all within 5 feet of the wall is Rs. 2,200, which could be met from the provision made for excavating the south channel.

Resolution.—Sanctioned. The hard stuff should be sloped where possible from the footing course to R. L. 55·00 at 5 feet from the wall.

The following papers were laid on the table:—

Summary of Bunder, Land, Dock, and Port Revenue collected and paid into Bank:—

Bunders and Land.	Budget Estimates for year 1894-95.	Current Financial Year, 1894-95. Month of Nov. 1894.	Eight Months from 1st April 1894.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sassoon Dock to Apollo Bunder	1,91,290	17,286	1,19,156
Town Bunder to Mody Bay	1,74,780	15,499	1,08,440
Elphinstone Estate	8,84,670	72,128	5,58,808
Mazagon Bunder to Frere Reclamation	2,73,700	33,361	1,73,324
E. Hubib to Chowpatty Bunder	30,080	3,013	18,961
Warehouses	1,90,000	21,227	1,47,384
Miscellaneous Revenue	56,230	12,816	37,643
Total	18,00,750	1,65,330	11,62,816
Wet Docks	23,63,338	1,78,707	15,87,638
Merewether Dry Dock	1,00,000	3,259	55,373
Port Dues, &c.	1,49,550	11,632	98,016
Total	44,13,658	3,60,928	29,02,043
Add other Items	44,892	289	46,505
Total	44,58,550	3,61,217	29,48,548

Bunders and Land.	Last Financial Year, 1893-94. Month of November 1893.	Eight Months from 1st April 1893.
	Rs.	Rs.
Sassoon Dock to Apollo Bunder	18,923	1,12,426
Town Bunder to Mody Bay	12,372	1,08,643
Elphinstone Estate	73,754	5,46,366
Mazagon Bunder to Frere Reclamation	24,927	1,67,161
Esmael Hubib to Chowpatty Bunder	2,939	18,602
Warehouses	15,822	1,12,837
Miscellaneous Revenue	3,108	33,315
Total	1,51,859	10,93,350
Wet Docks	1,59,834	15,09,169
Merewether Dry Dock	6,799	36,295
Port Dues, &c	12,197	88,540
Total	2,30,689	27,30,404
Add other Items	291	41,797
Total	3,30,980	27,72,201

Budget Estim. } Actuals }	For year 1893-94	Rs. 43,32,600 " 43,31,761

NOTE—

Collections, 8 months, 1894		29,48,548
" 8 " 1893		27,72,301
Difference, increase in 1194		1,76,347
Estimated increase, whole year		1,24,789
Actuals so far better than estimates by. Or nearly		49,558 50,000

Every head shows an increase except Town Bunders to Mody Bay, where there is a decrease, but of only Rs. 203. Principal increases are: Warehouses, 34,487; Wet Docks, Rs. 78,469; Dry Dock, Rs. 17,278; distributed monthly, the figures are:—

	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
April	40038	.....
May	50,312	.....
June	...	6,102
July	43,434	...
August	18,565	...
September	13,917	...
October	...	13,783
November	30,237	...
	1,96,233	19,885
	—19,885	
	1,76,348	

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 30th Nov. 1894.	Total from 1st Apl. 1894 to 30th Nov. 1894.	For week ending 30th Nov. 1893.	Total from 1st Apl. 1893 to 30th Nov. 1893.
Vessels piloted into harbour	14	613	17	611
" piloted out of harbour	13	585	13	612
" transported.	15	454	25	539
" attended to.	...	48	2	44
" warped	5	59	5	61
STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE TRUSTEES' DOCKS.				
Vessels entered—				
Prince's Dock	8	313	8	279
Victoria Dock	9	289	10	246
Total	17	593	18	525
Vessels left—				
Prince's Dock	9	308	11	285
Victoria Dock	11	292	10	243
Total	20	600	21	528
Vessels remaining in—				
Prince's Dock	10	...	10	...
Victoria Dock	7	...	9	...
Total	17	...	19	...
STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE DOCK HARBOUR WALLS.				
Prince's Dock Harbour Wall	4	111	7	120
Victoria " "	2	67	4	87
Total	6	178

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

It will be remembered (says the Pall Mall Gazette) that some weeks ago we drew attention to the pressing necessity, as exemplified in the battle of the Yalu River, of mounting a powerful quick-firing armament on our old as well as our new vessels, so as to effectually bring them up to date, as far as it would be possible to do so. Under the heading "A Great Naval Need, the "Times" last week published an article dealing with this question and, as a proof of the urgency of the matter, gave figures showing the inferiority in quick-firing armament of our Mediterranean fleet to the French squadron in those waters. By their close attention to this question of armament the French have managed to keep many of their oldest men-of-war such as the Fulminant (1877) the Ocean (1868), the Tempete (1876), &c., in a state of far greater efficiency as fighting machines than our more modern Agamemnon (1883), Alexandra (1877), or Belleisle (1878). As regards speed and defensive armour the above British ships may have very slightly the best of it, but any advantage gained here is much more than compensated for by their marked inferiority in offensive armament. Though we own a number of the finest war vessels in the world, yet we continue to cumber our Navy List with an extraordinary number of utterly useless craft, on the maintenance of which large sums are annually spent. Very many of these ships are perfectly sound in their hulls, and if provided with a modern quick-firing armament could be made into very useful vessels; but as it is the money spent on them is utterly wasted. The Monarch, to which we recently alluded, is a case in point. The Northumberland also has been got ready for commission, which must have cost a certain amount of money; yet it is doubtful whether she could steam 10 knots under any circumstances, and she carries so much top-hamper in the way of masts and yards as to be utterly out of date in this respect alone; her main armament consists of twenty-seven muzzle-loading guns, her quick-firing armament of six 4-7 inch and ten 3-pounders, so that it is easy to see that her guns are in the main as obsolete as her rig and her single-screw engines. Under the circumstances it is impossible to see what advantage is gained by keeping her ready for sea, and we regard it as perfectly preposterous that she, with the Black Prince, Achilles, Agincourt, Minotaur, &c., all the lamest of lame ducks, should be classed as first-class armoured cruisers.

The costs of Empire are exemplified in the story of H.M.S. Phœbe. The Phœbe has been stationed on the West Coast of Africa and has become there little more than a fever hulk. The fever broke out on board when she was at Fernando Po, and it spread with such rapidity that the cruiser had no choice but to run for it to the island of Ascension. But Ascension was far away, and by the time the Phœbe reached that port 120 of her men were on the sick list, and there were but thirty left to work the ship. Ninety-five of the men were landed for treatment on shore, but of these five had died when the letter bearing the news was despatched. In the ordinary course of duty, it will be the business of the Phœbe to return to the dreadful coast as soon as she can muster men enough to take her back again. They will probably have a deadly relapse, and so the case stands. It is thought that a crew so exceptionally tried has earned the right to return to England, or at least to some climate where it may hope to get the fever out of its blood. But the Admiralty will have to be reckoned with, and there is no knowing how it will decide. The British taxpayer has certainly value in heroism for the money he spends upon his fleet.—"Daily News."

M. Jules Roche's Report on the War Budget was distributed to the Deputies on Wednesday, Nov. 21st. It comprises interesting statistics, in which a comparison is made between the French and German armies. M. Roche seeks to show the constant growth of the German War Budget. He says that the latter, which had remained materially smaller than that of France for many years after the war of 1870 and 1871, has been greatly increased since 1887. From that moment, owing especially to the extraordinary war expenses, the German War Budget has constantly exceeded that of France by annual sums varying between 26,000,000 francs and 148,000,000 francs, till the year 1891 inclusive. From 1891, while the French war expenditure decreased considerably (75,000,000 francs from 1891 to 1895), the German Budget was again increased to provide for the important augmentation of the number of men under the colours voted by the Reichstag in 1893. For the last year the German war expenditure was two-sevenths more than that of France. M. Roche also shows that, though the French Budget, as now voted by the Committee, provides for 473,200 men under the colours in 1895, it is necessary to deduct the number of African troops, which brings down the total to 411,700 men, which is 129,000 men less than in Germany.

There was a paragraph in a contemporary a few weeks ago, in which the resignation or retirement of the Duke of Cambridge from the post His Royal Highness has filled since the close of the Crimean War, was mentioned as an imminent event in terms which would lead readers to suppose there was some authority for the statement. It is not our custom to comment on the controvertible prophecies or revelations of Service journals, writes the "Army and Navy Gazette," but as several papers have accepted the announcement to which we have referred, and treated the step alluded to as possible or probable, we may as well assure them that there is not the slightest foundation for the report on which they have placed reliance, and we can, on the contrary, make known to the Service on the best authority that the Commander-in-Chief has no intention whatever of resigning or retiring from the Horse Guards, and that His Royal Highness has not given any ground whatever for the notion that such a measure was in his immediate contemplation.

A London paper has done well to call attention to the necessity for the strictest military inspection of each individual composing a draft. The figures quoted by our contemporary with regard to enteric fever tell their own sad tale, and fully bear out all the Duke of Connaught said—and was condemned in some quarters for having said—when examined before Lord Wantage's Royal Commission:—"The death rate from enteric fever, says the "Morning Post" among young soldiers under 25 years of age is 8·44 per 1,000, as compared with 2·92 and 1·65 per 1,000 men between the ages of 25 and 29 and the ages of 30 and 34 respectively. When length of residence, not age, is the test proposed the same lesson is discernible. Among men of less than two year's service in India enteric fever carries off 10·69 per 1,000 the rate among those of between three and five years' service in India is 3·76 per 1,000 while amongst those of from six to ten years' service in India it is 2·15 per 1,000 only. And again: "The returns of the loss by invaliding enforce the same moral. Of the total number invalided in the British Army in India 35 per cent. were of less than two years' service and 77 per cent. less than five years' service. These figures we find on investigation, to be absolutely correct. And yet there are some who contend that young soldiers can stand the climate of India as well as if not better than men of more mature years. Those certainly seemed to think so who endeavoured to refute the Duke of Connaught's well-timed condemnation of the system of youthful drafts.

It does not seem to be generally known that a concession which solicitors have long demanded has lately been made. Hitherto solicitors who have been in the habit of practising at military court-martial have been denied the right of audience. Counsel have enjoyed that right but not solicitors. A solicitor has been obliged to write out questions, which have had to be submitted to the Deputy Judge-Advocate, who has decided whether the questions were admissible or not. All this has now been altered, and the Rules of Procedure amended accordingly. "Thus in Rule 87, lines three and nine, the words 'and district'" have been inserted after "general;" and in Rule of Procedure 92 B the word "solicitor" has been added after barrister-at-law wherever that designation appears. The decision is a wise one, and cannot fail in the long run to be of advantage in every way to the service.

There has been a sort of putting back of colonels in the November Army List, but it is not so serious on examination as at first sight it appears. The first page, columns 56-59, remain as they were, the rear of column 59 being brought by Colonel T. Kelly-Kenny. In the second page, column 64 ended in October with the name of Colonel C. M. Stockley, C. B., Regimental District—date of commission, August 20, 1888. Twenty-three names have now been run into the third page (column 65). The third page (column 68) ended last month with the name of Colonel D. F. Jones, R. A., Military Education Department—date of commission, June 18, 1892. Fifty eight names have now been carried on to the fourth page (column 69), and the third page ends at present with the came of Colonel Sir W. A. Eardley Wilmot, Bart.—date of commission, February 2, 1890. The fourth page ends with the name of Colonel H. M. L. Rundle, D.S.O., R.A.—date of commission, January 6, 1894, and forty three names find a place on the fifth page. Thr Active List of Colonels thus occupies four and a half pages, whereas three and three quarters sufficed before. The easing off is due to the extension of the list under new conditions. It is an improvement because the names were so jumbled together that it was difficult to find any particular officer. Some will almost consider that an injury has been done them by being put back as it were; but there is something to be said in favour of the stretching out process to which the list has been subjected, and it is as well that the reasons for it should be understood and appreciated.

It is understood that Major Fenwick Pasha, whose contract with the Egyptain Government was renewed at the end of last year for another twelve months, will join the 1st Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment in India as second in command at the end of the present year.

NOTICES.

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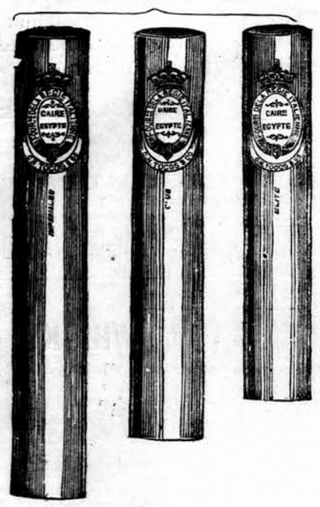

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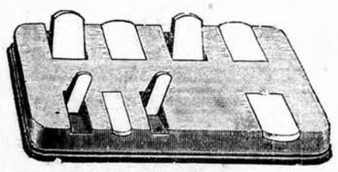

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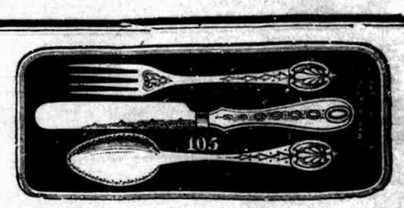

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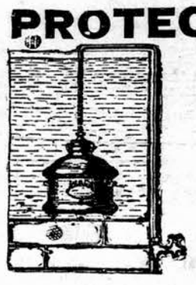

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